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Vale!

Oh, the swift years!
Pleasure, dismayed, beholds them hurry on;
And love, strong love, looks back through passionate tears;
Like the bright meteor that scarce appears,
Soon are they gone.

Oh, the fleet hours!
Why, what is man?—their puppet and their slave;
At first his fetters wreathing with fair flowers
Then galled and worn and robbed of all his powers,
Gaining a grave.

Vale! we cry,
Watching in youth the sweet June roses fall;
They bloom again—small matter if they die.
Ah! yes, they bloom; but canker worms will lie,
Doubt not, in all.

Vale! The word
Later has smitten us with mortal pain;
Rung out the death-knell of dear hope, or stirred
The lips whose earthly voices may be heard
Never again.

Then does it wake
Sad recollections, haunting thoughts that grieve;
We know the cruel wound some farewells make,
We learn to dread the nothingness, the break
Parting may leave,

So the years run!
Vale! we soon must bid this brief estate;
But for that heritage which shall be won
When the freed soul with time itself has done
Trusting, we wait.

—*The Argosy.*

HIS REWARD.

"You are most unjust, Charles, and I know the Lord will one day sting your conscience for your cruelty, and your heartlessness toward that dear child."

The speaker was a comely lady of about fifty, tall, slim, and upright, and neatly clad in widow's weeds. Charles Pemberton, her eldest son, a handsome, stalwart young man of eight-and-twenty, whom she addressed, answered impatiently:

"Confound the boy, I wish he was dead."

He did not mean that; for he loved his little brother, and delighted to make him happy. But his mother had a fatal facility of tongue, and for the last three hours she had been attacking him on the subject with aggressive meekness. And now, out of his grief and his impatience, he flung forth those bitter words, angry with himself as he did so, and rose to leave the room, lest his overwrought temper should betray him further. His mother flung a parting shaft after him.

"You may have your wish sooner than you expect, Charles, and more than that. He will probably not trouble you many years, for he is very delicate; and I shall not outlive him very long. Then I suppose you will be happy."

Charles Pemberton saw the cambric prepared for the shower, and shuddering fled; whereupon Mrs. Pemberton retired to her bedroom to pray that her son's hard heart might be softened.

And then, from a curtained recess at one end of the room, there came a little boy of twelve, with blanched, serious face, half-parted lips, and wide dark eyes. Toward the close of Mrs. Pemberton's lecture he had entered the room, by an open window, unperceived, and, finding that he was the subject of the discourse, he had concealed himself. He had heard only the concluding words, and they chilled his very life-blood. He stood now with one hand clutching the curtain.

"So Charles wishes I was dead, does he? And mother thinks I am going to die to please him. But I won't. I wonder what makes mother think I am going to die. Perhaps she only said it to aggravate Charles. Why should he wish I was dead? I thought he was fond of me;" and here he was nearly choked with a rising sob, which he gulped down with difficulty. "I wonder why—I'll ask him."

The next morning, after breakfast, his brother, who had forgotten the incident of the previous day, taking a ball, called out: "Get your bat, Teddy, and let's have half an hour's practice."

As they were walking down to the field Edward suddenly startled his brother by asking:

"Would it be any good to you if I was dead, Charles?"

"Good to me! Why, Teddy, what are you thinking of!"

"Well, yesterday you said you wished I was dead; and you wouldn't wish that if it would be no good to you, would you?"

Charles stopped abruptly, and said, with sternness: "Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I just came into the room as you said it, and you didn't see me. And ever since I have been wondering why."

Charles Pemberton flung away the bat and ball he was carrying, and clasped the boy in his arms, kissing him, and hugging him, like a girl with a new doll.

"Oh, Teddy, Teddy, Teddy," he said: "I wish my tongue had been torn out by the roots before I had said such a thing; but I didn't mean it, Teddy. You never thought I meant it, did you? Why, Teddy, I wouldn't lose you for all the world, my little playfellow, my brother. It isn't right for me to complain to you of mother, and when I have just told you how it happened that I said those cruel words—that I didn't mean, didn't ever mean, you know for a moment, Teddy—then you must forget all about it. And I told mother that I wanted to make a man of you, and that it was time you went to school, and learned to stick up for yourself; and then she said I was cruel to you, and that I didn't care for you, and lectured and scolded me all the afternoon, and then I forgot myself—which I ought not to have done, for I know it is only her love that makes her over-anxious—and I said those hateful words, that I never, never meant, Teddy."

"I thought you never could mean it, Charles," said the little fellow. He had borne up with wonderful stoicism till now, but the overwhelming sense of relief was too much for him, and he began to weep and sob convulsively. Shortly, he sprang up and clasped his brother's neck, saying:

"I'll go to school, Charlie, and I'll do just as you like, and you'll see it I won't be a man, and I'll win the Greek and Latin prizes, too, if I can; but you know I'm not clever, Charlie, so you mustn't be disappointed if I don't do that all at once, will you?"

"I'll trust you, Teddy, my boy, to do the best you can, and none of us can do more than that. I shall miss you sorely, Teddy, but there'll be jolly long holidays, you know, and we shall have pleasant times together then. And now come on and let's see how you'll guard your wicket. If you don't do me credit as a cricketer, I'll sit on you."

The poor lady's heart was very sore when her boy had gone, and she felt herself alone, and many and dread were the misgivings that darkened her mind. And Charles, too, felt himself alone.

Mrs. Pemberton's married life had been outwardly calm and uneventful; but she was out of sympathy with her husband, a man of easy, jovial temperament, who scarcely noticed her coldness, and never troubled himself about it; and she had sought consolation in religion. She had fallen under the influence of certain meek persons, who held that "the world," and things of the world, were forbidden to them. When her husband died, leaving her only a life-interest in a moderate property, and making his eldest son sole guardian of the boy, she had made some efforts to win over Charles to her views; but his honest, healthy nature, was absolutely impervious to these narrow notions; he was, according to the jargon of her sect, "given up to a reprobate mind," and day by day the icy crust of reserve in which she lived became thicker and denser; and it was rendered more hard by the feeling of bitterness inspired by the provisions of her husband's will. Charles felt all this acutely. He tried to be, and he was, a good son, but all attempts at filial confidence were repulsed. The kind of fatalism which she had accepted made her bow with resignation to the will which had decreed the eternal perdition of her elder son, in common with that of the overwhelming majority of the human race; but with something of inconsistency she prayed with passionate earnestness that her younger son might be given to her, and might be gathered into the fold of the elect.

The boy throve at school. His health, now that he was freed from maternal coddling, improved rapidly. As was to be expected he did full justice to his brother's diligent coaching in athletics, and what no one had expected, he developed a wonderful faculty for mathematics. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the reports of his conduct and progress; and nothing brighter and more beautiful than the lad's healthy confidences with his brother in his happy holidays, when he described his school life and the young hopes and ambitions kindling within him.

When the term of Teddy's school life was drawing to a close the head master of the school strongly urged that he should go to Cambridge; and the lad himself, pleased with the idea, was encouraged in his desire by the fact that the dearest of his school friends had just entered there.

But this was an extension of the educational course which had not been contemplated. By the will of his father, only a very moderate sum had been assigned for the boy's education, and this had already been doubled by Charles out of his own limited means in order that he might have the advantages of a superior school. If he went to the university, the funds must come entirely from his elder brother, who would have to deny himself in many ways to arrange matters. And it was especially hard to do at this time, for the opportunity had just occurred of purchasing on advantageous terms some fields on which he had long looked with an eye of rational desire.

Mrs. Pemberton had been looking forward with hungry desire to the closing of the chapter of Teddy's school experience. He was still young and impressible, and she would have opportunities daily and hourly of guiding his thoughts in the only direction in which, according to her views, they could be profitably employed. Her nature, which hardened more and more to all the rest of the world, concentrated all its tenderness and affection on this boy; and her dearest hope on this side of the grave was, that it might be through her instrumentality that he should separate himself from the world, even as she had done. When, therefore, Charles announced to her his intention of sending the boy to Cambridge, it was to her a cruel and a bitter blow.

For a few moments she sat in silence, the gloom deepening on her face, and her heart growing icier than ever within her.

"It will not be with my will or with my consent," she said at length, "that he goes. But, I know my will and my wish have no weight with you, and that you delight to thwart them."

"Nay, mother," said he, mildly, "I am thinking only of Teddy's good. It would be far pleasant r for me to have him at home, but both Dr. Vardy and Mr. L'Oste have assured me that Teddy has remarkable abilities, and that he ought t go. The boy himself is eager to go; and I know he will distinguish himself, if honest work can bring him distinction."

"And what good," she flashed out, "will his distinction do him? 'Knowledge puffeth up,' and it shall vanish away. There is but one thing needful to know, and of that he is likely to learn little among gay and thoughtless youths, whose homes are all of this world. You are willing to gratify your own small and worldly ambition, by sacrificing the boy's only true interest."

"Mother," he pleaded, "I wish you would be a little more reasonable—"

"Ay, 'reason!'" she broke in. "Reason is the will-o'-the-wisp that leads you astray, not only to your own undoing, but that of others. You think yourself wise; and you may be wise in the ways of this world, but God has said, 'I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, I will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent.'"

She was ready with quotations at every turn to justify herself, and to condemn her son. He would gladly have avoided giving her pain, had he known how to do so, but having made up his mind as to what was best for the lad, he did not shrink from carrying it out; and as he walked the fields alone, month after month, he was oppressed by a dull sorrow, which he was compelled to bear in utter solitude, for to no living soul could he complain of his mother. His only consolation was, that in his college career Teddy fully justified every expectation that had been formed of him.

His last long vacation had come, and he was to spend it with his old school chum, who had been his dearest friend also at college, but had left the university in the previous year. Turenne Jermyn was a young man whose friendship was worth having, clear-headed, sound-hearted, of exuberant vitality. He had often heard from Teddy of "dear old Charlie," and in arranging for this long vacation an earnest invitation had been given that he should join them. It offered a tempting break in a dull, monotonous life, and was accepted.

Sir Frederick Jermyn's seat lay on the slope of a lovely Berkshire hill, shut round by woods, but overlooking a wide and charming landscape. As Charles Pemberton passed the lodge gates, and saw on either side the evidences of wealth and social station, he began to regret his acceptance, feeling that he would scarcely be at his ease amid surroundings so much above his own homelier state. The cordiality of his welcome, however, soon chased away these misgivings, and he had not been many hours at Wilmore Court before a new set of feelings took possession of his mind.

He had exchanged greetings with Sir Frederick, Turenne, and his brother, was reading, with their assistance, the noble view from the window, when he was suddenly conscious of another presence in the room, and turning beheld Miss Jermyn, concerning whom, curiously, Teddy in his letters had said nothing, but whose presence, as he thought, made of the hall a temple. Not that she was a beauty. A fair-haired girl, with large gray eyes and rather blunt features, there was nothing of classic grace about her; but in every line of her fair face there shone the light of a beautiful soul. There was a faint flush on her face, and two good little dimples marked her pleasant smile, as, looking straight into his face, with frank, clear eyes, she held out her hand to greet him, and made a captive of him forever.

"Your brother," she said, "is already one of the family, and he has made you so well known to us that I feel as though I were welcoming an old friend."

"Thank you very much," said he. "I hope I may yet be privileged to give you better reason for regarding me as such."

That night, as he sat in his room, long after the household was asleep, he could but ask himself, with a beating heart, whether it were possible that there was in store for him a compensation for much weariness in his life hitherto, so immeasureably rich as the love of this girl. Was he too old to hope for such bliss? He was barely thirty-seven in years, and he was younger in that he had never been hackneyed in the ways of love, and his heart had never bowed to a meaner passion. When he descended next morning, there was the light of hope and love in his face.

"Why, Charlie," exclaimed Teddy, "how young you look! if you grow backward at this rate while you are at Wilmore Court, mother will hardly know which is which."

He watched Teddy and Lilian in frank and happy intercourse, and thought with delight that they were already as brother and sister. Her manner to him was confidential, almost affectionate. He was sure of his ground; more and more sure each day until the very last, on the eve of which he sat in his bedroom, musing much, for he had determined that he would know his fate on the morrow.

There was a tap at the door.

"Come in," he cried, and, turning, saw his brother, with a brilliant flush on his face and a strange fire in his eyes.

"Charlie," said he, in a voice that quivered with some deep feeling. "I want to tell you something."

"Yes," said he, kindly, and scarcely noticing these signs of unusual emotion. "And I have, I think, something to tell you. What is your news?"

Teddy walked to the window, and stood there, looking out for a few seconds before he asked, speaking abruptly, and without turning:

"Charlie, what do you think of Lilian Jermyn?"

Had the boy then discovered his secret, and was he coming to urge him to the step on which he had already determined? His agitation was so great that he could scarcely find words to speak, but he began to answer slowly, in low tones:

"I should, perhaps, have spoken to you earlier, Teddy——"

The young man turned to him impulsively.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "you have seen it all. I might have known that, dear old brother. Charlie, bless me, congratulate me, make much of me; she has promised to be my wife."

He had thrown his arms round his elder brother's neck in the old childish way, and was for a moment or so incoherent in his joy; he did not observe, or, if he did observe, attributed to a wrong cause his brother's emotion, though he felt in every fiber of his frame a thrill of grateful recognition as his brother kissed his forehead and said: "God bless you, Teddy, and make you worthy of such a treasure."

An hour later, as Teddy was leaving him, he said: "Oh, Charlie, there was something you were going to tell me. What was it?"

"Oh, that was a small matter, we will not mix it with your joy to-night."

A Broker's Romance.

It is a very touching incident. We heard a Southern editor telling it on an elevated train yesterday and he was in a great hurry to get home and put it in his paper and make an affidavit that it was true. The scene of the romance opens in a palatial mansion in New York. A lady sits in a parlor filled with the most costly luxuries. Diamonds as big as filberts glitter in her ears. Lace, costing $36 per yard almost hides the color of her dress from sight. A clock costing $18,000 strikes the hour—4 P. M. At this moment her husband rushes into the house, pale, haggard, suspenders broken, hat bunged up, and his boots all mud.

"Have you—have you caught the epizootic?" she gasps, as she starts up.

"Oh, wife! we are busted—ruined—gone up—smashed flat as a shingle!" he moaned in reply.

"How."

"I invested $75,000, in the Crooked River railroad at 98, and it has declined to 4! Jay Gould has bought and consolidated it! We must leave this palace and all these luxuries and works of art and take two fourth-story rooms over in Brooklyn."

She laughed merrily and long. Had the sudden news crazed her? He thought it had; but he was green. She left the room for a moment and then returned with a pillowcase containg $200,000 in greenbacks.

"Let the Crooked River railroad crook away!" she laughed, as she emptied the money at his feet. "You have given me this money during the past five years, a few thousand dollars at a time, to buy little articles for toilet. I had saved it up to get me a pair of stockings for Sunday, but I cheerfully hand it over to my good husband to set him on his pins again. Take it, my darling, and if you can get a whack at Jay Gould bite him hard, and I'll back you with the $50,000 I had laid away to send to the heathen."

They embraced. All was joy and peace.—*Wall Street News.*

Importance of a Clean Skin.

Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only, instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag for their bones. It is this inconsideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large porportion of the diseases of the world. If, as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in the bulk, of all we eat and drink must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon those exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep the channel free.

The Traffic in Dried Fruits.

The perishable nature of all kinds of fruit has led to the employment of many methods for its preservation, the most primitive of which is probably that of drying. Although recent improvements in canning processes have created an increased demand for canned fruits, the market for the dried article is brisk every year. Many commercial firms in New York deal almost exclusively in dried fruits, or make this article a leading specialty. Besides the demand for dried fruits in that market, there is every year a large demand for export to foreign countries. Dealers also do a large trade with the Western States and Territories. In many of these, especially the later settled districts, farmers have not had time to grow orchards as yet, and so must buy their fruit, both fresh and preserved. Dried fruit is also much used in the mining regions, being easily transported; and the miner must often take his choice between dried apple pie or none at all.

Dried peaches, berries, plums and cherries, find a good market in the Western States, and are made into pies, puddings and sauce. Few of these smaller fruits are exported, the foreign demand being chiefly for apples. Of these there were exported in October of last year 1,853 044 pounds, and in the first ten months of the year, 4 499,156 pounds. The export trade has increased largely, of late, as will be seen by the record of 1874, when only 1 202 792 pounds were exported. In 1876 the exports rose to 6,900,535 pounds, and last year when the apple crop was much less than the present year, there were exported 5,895 256 pounds. France, Germany, Belgium and England are all using more dried apples this year than usual. This is a result of the general failure of the apple crop in those countries, and also of the unusually low prices in this country. "Evaporated" fruit, which sold last year from thirteen to sixteen cents a pound, now sells at from six to eight cents. Common fruit, which last year brought from seven to nine cents, now brings only from four and one-half to five and one-half cents.

On account of the general failure of the grape crop as well as the apple crop in France, the distillers in that country are using large quantities of dried apples for the manufacture of brandy. The common grades of apples are preferred for this purpose, especially Southern fruit, which is said to yield ten per cent. more alcohol than ordinary fruit. An import duty of one-half cent a pound was to be levied on dried apples in France after January 1. Previously, dried apples have been on the free list in that country. The exporting of the ordinary stock tends to keep the market firm, and dealers are generally confident of good prices. The English market will take little except evaporated apples, and it is only within a few years that any have been shipped there; but the demand now is steadily increasing. For the German market fruit dried in quarters is preferred. "Sun dried" apples are about the only kind shipped to Continental Europe.

The "evaporated" apples are dried very quickly, by artificial heat, in a carefully-constructed apparatus. After being peeled, cored and sliced transversely into thin rings the fruit is subjected to the fumes of sulphur, which causes the white color to be retained in drying. So effectually does this fumigation arrest decay that quantities of the apples may be left several days before drying without injury. "Evaporated" apples are generally packed in wooden boxes containing about fifty pounds. The common grades are packed in barrels.

All of the older States send more or less dried apples to this market. New York State takes the lead, and Ohio and Indiana comes next. Tennessee and other States in the Southwest also send large quanties. Dried peaches and blackberries come in large part from North Carolina. Peaches are also dried by the evaporation process, and there is some demand for them in the English market. Although there was a very large yield of apples last year, dealers say that there was not a correspondingly large amount dried. The reasons given are, that driers generally anticipated that large quantities would be dried and that prices in consequence would be low; accordingly they were afraid to engage in the business very largely. It is also stated that the cold weather coming so early in the season destroyed many apples that otherwise would have been dried.—*New York Tribune.*

Words of Wisdom.

No man is wise or safe but he that is honest.

Without earnestness one cannot even jest to effect.

Even the weakest man is strong enough to enforce his convictions.

Do what good thou canst unknown; and be not vain of what ought rather to be felt than seen.

It is not only arrogant, but is profligate for a man to disregard the world's opinion of himself.

In certain souls, more haughty than tender, pardon is a polite form, a sort of euphemism of contempt.

Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty or humanity.

The law can never make a man honest; it can only make him very uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of great action is gone, the bloom from a soiled flower.

If men would spend in doing good to others a quarter of the time and money they spend in doing harm to themselves misery would vanish from the earth.

To protect one's self against the storms of life marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest; but with a bad woman it proves a tempest in the harbor.

Sudden Checking of Perspiration.

A Boston merchant, in "lending a hand" on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest, and engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise he found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years; and for a long time afterward could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have in constitutions not so vigorous resulted in inflammation of the lungs—pneumonia—ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatisms, to be a source of torture for a lifetime. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years, the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work, or play, or of remaining exposed to the wind, or of sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garments, even the hat or bonnet, while in heat.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The Northern Pacific railroad has now completed, or under construction, about 1,000 miles of its main line. About 1,400 miles additional require to be constructed to complete the system, which will require the expenditure of about $40,000,000.

The wheat crop of the present year taking the aggregate yield throughout the United States, promises to be unprecedentedly large. By some the crop has been estimated as high as 550,000 000, but according to the New York *Tribune* it may be safely set down at not less than from 480,000,000 to 490,000,000 bushels, or from 30,000 000 to 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the great crop of 1879.

A Berlin dispatch states that the police have discovered the existence of a gigantic Socialist organization, with ramifications extending throughout the whole of Germany. Although the discovery has created a marked sensation among certain classes, no one at all conversant with what has been going on beneath the surface is surprised at these developments. It is said that the government will take stringent measures to suppress the organization.

St. Peter's cathedral, which has been in process of erection in Dominion square, Montreal, nearly ten years, and would have been one of the largest church edifices, when finished according to design, on the continent, is doomed to destruction, when almost ready for the roof, and after hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended, as well as many lives of working men lost in its erection. It is said that the undertaking was of too leviathan a description to be successfully carried to completion within the next half century. It has therefore been determined by the Catholic church authorities to have the building razed to the ground, and a church of moderate dimensions erected in the east end of the city, where the Catholic people reside, chiefly out of the materials.

Among articles which are now freely adulterated is that of butter. For a long time this article was not known to be adulterated, but of late New York dealers who handle large quantities of butter have noticed that the tubs of butter from the West weigh six or eight pounds heavier than usual in fifty pound tubs. The increase of weight to the same bulk baffled investigation for some time, but has at last been found due to an adulteration with powdered soapstone. A firm in Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati Facing Company, manufactures powdered soapstone, and the article is said to have a ready market for legitimate purposes, as well as for the adulteration of butter. Housekeepers have been, for a long time, accustomed to soapstone mantels, but to look for soapstone among their food will be an undesirable search.

It is only a few years since the manufacture of plate glass was started here, but the business has been brought to that state of perfection where we are able to produce as good a quality of plate as either France or England. In 1876 Messrs. Bouvien and Girard, the former the manager general of all the plate glass factories of France, and the latter one of the vice-pre idents of the French plate glass corporation, visited the United States for the purpose of attending our Centennial exposition, and visiting our plate glass establishments, which at that time were a comparatively new enterprise in this country. They visited the factories at Louisville, New Albany and Crystal City, near St. Louis. They were very much surprised at the progress our works had made, and acknowledged that we had accomplished in a few years what it had required their manufacturers centuries to learn; that we had the best sand in the world and the best fuel for the manufacture of plate glass, and that our glass was fully equal in quality to that produced by them.

Red-Snappers from the Gulf of Mexico.

The supply of this fish along the whole gulf coast is inexhaustible. The red-snapper grounds are estimated to extend 700 miles. It is only a question of labor what amount can be caught. They are found in countless myriads at all seasons, at a certain depth of water, say from fifty to eighty feet. They are caught with lines having a number of hooks, which are eagerly seized by the fish. It is pretty hard work to draw up these lines with such a number of these heavy fish attached to them. Windlasses are frequently used to draw them up. In a very few hours the wells of the smacks are filled with them. To prevent their floating, and keep them alive until the port is reached, it is necessary to reduce their bulk by compressing the large access of air accumulated in their long passage from the great depth of water in which they are caught to the surface. This is done by a small incision just below the gills, which operates as a vent through which the air escapes until the fish is reduced to its natural size, so that it sinks and keeps alive and healthy. It was through this simple suggestion that the red-snapper became a great commercial fish. Previously it was found difficult to bring them to market fresh. Now they can be caught in far greater abundance than any other fish. There is a large fleet and a large number of men engaged in the fishery. As the value and cheapness of the red-snapper begins to be generally appreciated throughout the West, this industry will be greatly increased. With enterprise, and labor, and cheap transportation we believe that in time this business will equal in its proportions and extent the cod and mackerel fisheries of Massachusetts. The abundance of the red-snappers in the gulf is equal, if not superior, to that of the cod off the coast of Newfoundland. It is a far better fish than either, and involves less labor and expense in filling the demand and in transporting it fresh to any of the interior towns.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Pet Names.

Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has been giving parents some advice, which is an improvement upon some previous suggestions and worthy of general attention. He advises parents to give their children full Christian names, and not abbreviations or pet names. If they please to make use of these familiarly in the family, it is well enough. But when a young girl is growing up it is not well to allow every young man that speaks to her to use a pet name as if he were as intimate as her brother. Although this is only a little matter in itself, it contributes its share toward lessening the maidenly reserve which is so beautiful and so serviceable an ornament. It likewise detracts from the Christian dignity of womanhood for one to be all her life addressed as if she were a pet child, instead of a lady owning a Christian name and entitled to the respect of having it used.

As the sled is bent so is the boy inclined; as the slipper falls so is he made to mind.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Miss Lollipop's Housekeeping.

Miss Lollipop thought she must help
To wash up the dishes and wipe off the shelf
To brush off the table, and sweep up the floor
And clean off the stains from the paint on the floor.

She put on her apron and pulled up her sleeves—
She didn't want work that was only make-believe;
"For mussers who've got yittle chillens, said she.
"Must have yittle housekeepers; dat's what I'll be."

Little Miss Lollipop went through the room,
Whisked the dust high with the edge of the broom,
Broke the poor cup which she dropped on the floor,
Left the paint twenty times worse than before.

Spattered and splashed—but oh! how could I chide
The little heart swelling with sweet helpful pride?
"For how would my musser be able," said she,
"To get fro her work if she didn't have me!"

Dearer the love in the sunny blue eyes,
Than the dust she is raising, which fades as it flies;
Better to miss the best cup on the shelf,
Than chill the dear heart which is giving itself.

Dear little Lollipop! we are, like you,
Spoiling the work we are trying to do—
But surely the Father, who loves us, will heed,
And take in His kindness the will of the deed.

—*Wide Awake.*

Marriage or Money.

A singular story comes from Indianapolis of a clerk in a leading business house in that city who became so involved that he needed $500 to extricate himself from the difficulties. By some means he discovered that a table-girl at one of the hotels had, by hard work, saved up a considerable sum of money, and to her he applied for a loan. This was readily granted, and a note with interest and a day of payment, only six months in the future, was executed in acknowledgment of the same. The time came and with it the same chronic inability on the part of the maker to pay it. He pleaded for an extension of time, but this the waiter maiden refused to grant, and informed him that he must either pay the sum at once or marry her. The woman was about forty years old, and much more than correspondingly ugly so that the debtor demurred against the imposition of such hard terms. The woman, however, was non-relenting. With her it was either the money or a husband, and, on the whole, she seemed quite anxious to choose the latter. When the hero saw the gravity of the situation he perceived no way to escape it, and finally capitulated, so the marriage was performed. The man belongs to a good family, and is said to be greatly humiliated by the condition in which he so unwillingly finds himself in being allied by force to a woman so inferior to himself in social position and intellect. The woman, however, was so well pleased that she rented and furnished a house and was ready for business before the wedding day.

Fashion Hints.

Some odd styles are said to be in preparation for simple muslin and wool dresses for the spring and summer. Thus there are waists contrived without shoulder seams, probably by being cut bias on the shoulders, and still others have the entire sleeve cut in one piece with the waist of the dress, the only seam of the sleeve being on the inside of the arm. The seam down the middle of the front is also bias, and there is a bunch of shirring each side of this seam at the waist line. Shirred yokes, and basques that are shirred all over, were worn years ago, and, it is said, will be revived for thin lawns and grenadines of next season.

News and Notes for Women.

The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-sixth birthday.

Massachusetts can supply the world with surplus females.

The most sprightly girls in the world are said to be the Spanish girls.

Two daughters of the sultan, not yet fifteen years old, are about to be married to Turkish cavalry officers.

The Fulton *Times* thinks that kissing a girl on the cheek is like eating the skin of an orange and throwing the juicy pulp away.

"We old maids," remarked Miss Stebbens, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men."

A lady who had quarreled with her bald-headed lover said, in dismissing him: "What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending back any locks of hair."

Kate Field expresses the belief that George Eliot was the only woman in the civilized world who has never been photographed. There is a crayon portrait of her owned by the Blackwoods in Edinburg, but it has never been copied.

An official return puts the feminine "models" in Paris 675. The pay for a sitting is from fifty cents to $10. Most of the models are Italians; thirty are Americans; 145 have been in the hands of the police.

The Sand Blast.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a grave-stone, you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised letters. Take a piece of French plate glass, say two by six feet, cover it with fine lace and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance—even glass—but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, or fine lace, or even the human hand.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes

In purchasing bulls buy mixed varieties of the hardy sorts.

Never breed from a vicious sire; temper is hereditary in animals as well as in man.

Constant cutting off just below the surface of the ground will in time eradicate poison ivy.

Clover that sends its roots deep into the earth is considered the best sub-soiling agent to be had.

Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barnyard to run to waste.

Fertilizers should be applied to house plants only when they are in a growing state, and should be applied in the liquid form.

Tea roses are to be preferred for the house, both for fragrance and beauty. They are free growers and bloomers under almost all circumstances.

The *National Live Stock Journal* thinks that wildness and bad temper in a mare may be remedied by breeding them, and cites several instances where this has succeeded.

Water is a much better deodorizer than is generally supposed. It has great absorbing capacity. Fresh water running through a milk room keeps it free from odors.

Roses need very rich soil to bring them to perfection, thriving best in a mixture of well-rotted manure, sand and garden loam, and to stint them of nourishment is indeed poor economy.

Filling a horse rack with hay, as some persons do, and permitting a constant supply, is one of the most probable means of producing disease, and the most positive to render animals unfit for fast work.

In England it has been found that seven pounds of sulphur mixed with one hundred pounds of ground bone and allowed to slightly ferment for a few days before being applied to the soil, will effectually defend the young turnip plants from the attacks of the fly.

Spreading Manure.

It is always better to spread manure as it is drawn than to put it in heaps. When put in heaps a large portion of the soluble matter is left in the ground under the heap and makes these spots too rich, and of course deprives the rest of the ground of its proper share. When it is spread as drawn there is no waste, the soil is equally benefited, and when the ground is worked over in the spring with the wheel-barrow or the cultivator the whole is well mixed together. There is also a saving of labor, as one handling is avoided.

Household Hints.

Cut bread fine for filling for fowls; this is better than to crumble it. No sogginess.

Cold boiled potatoes used as a soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

In boiling dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Charcoal powder is good for polishing knives without destroying the blades. It is also a good tooth powder when finely pulverized.

Simple and tasteful table covers for bedrooms may be made of pale blue Canton flannel trimmed with antique lace, or with velvet ribbon feather-stitched on, and finished with fringe made of blue split zephyr or Shetland wool.

The Banana.

The Cuba correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: The manner in which the fruit is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves and at the top appears a large, smooth, purple cone hanging down gracefully at the end of a stalk. The flowers are all wrapped up in this cone, which consists of a large number of closely packed spathes. By-and-bye the uppermost of these spathes disengages itself from the rest, curls up and discloses a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to form.

While this row of fruit is tender the spathe remains hanging over it like a roof, but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength the protecting shield drops off and the next in order rises up with a similar row of young fruit over which it stands in the same watchful attitude till it also drops off, to be succeeded by another.

When one circle of fruit is completed another is commenced below, and in due time another, while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed grows constantly longer, and the cone of spathes diminishes in size, till it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighs less than twenty or thirty and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty pounds. Of all kinds of vegetable nutriment the banana is perhaps the most productive, and most easily raised.

After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit the stem is either cut or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter it forms good manure for the young shoots which have been springing from the root, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts the plant is propagated.

"The Two Breaths."

Some hints are given by Canon Kingsley which may be useful even to the poor, or to employers who care for their men. He describes what he calls "the two breaths," and their effects. The two are, of course, the breath taken in—which "is, or ought to be, pure air, composed, on the whole, of oxygen and nitrogen, with a minute portion of carbonic acid;" and the breath given out—which "is an impure air, to which has been added, among other matters that will not support life, an excess of carbonic acid." He then points out that this carbonic acid gas, when warm, is lighter than the air, and ascends, and when at the same temperature as the common air, is heavier than that air, and descends, lying along the floor, "just as it lies often in the bottom of old wells or brewers' vats, as a stratum of poison, killing occasionally the men who descend into it." Hence a word of admonition is addressed to those who think nothing of stooping on the floor; and hence, as "the poor are apt, in times of distress to pawn their bedsteads and keep their beds," the friends of the poor are entreated never to let that happen, and to keep the bedstead, whatever else may go, to save the sleeper from carbonic acid on the floor.

Mr. Kimball the church debt raiser, has visited about 160 churches, and has raised about $5,000,000 for the payment of church debts. He estimates that some $4,000,000 more have been raised or saved, in various ways, under the influence of this work.

The Bishop of Peterborough recently declared that the English agricultural depression was a divine punishment for national unfaithfulness.

True to One's Self.

Speak thou the truth, let others fence
And trim their words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretense,
Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact, tho' clouds of night
Down on thy watch-tower stoop,
Borne from thee by their swoop,
Though thou shouldst see thy heart's delight.

Face thou the wind." Though safer seem
In shelter to abide,
We were not made to sit and dream,
The safe must first be tried.

Show thou the light. If conscience gleam
Set not the bushel down,
The smallest spark may send a beam
O'er hamlet, tower, and town.

Woe unto him, on safety bent,
Who creeps from age to youth,
Failing to grasp his life's intent
Because he fears the truth.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And as thy thoughts, thy speech,
What thou hast not by striving bought,
Presume not thou to teach.

Then each wild gust the mist shall clear
We now see darkly through,
And justified at last appear
The true in Him that's true.

HUMOROUS.

On the spot—A detective.

The way for a bad boy to go on a bender, is over his mother's knee.

Like a ferryboat, 1881 runs equally well either end ahead.—*New York Graphic.*

"If you want me, drop me a line," said the fish to the angler.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

A pretty girl may talk slang, but she never says, to her beau, "None of your lip!"

A burglar sometimes breaks into a man's chest with false keys, but a woman attempts to break into his heart by means of false locks.

Russell Sage has $1,000,000 per annum income, Jay Gould $5,000,000 and Vanderbilt $210,000,000. These figures are all the more disheartening when it is remembered that scores of us have to squeeze through a year on only $1,000,000.

This is the season of the year when the citizen is attacked with a severe case of economy, and immediately cuts off his entire list of newspapers. There is one paper he does not relinquish, however. It is his paper of tobacco.—*Rockland Courier.*

If there is anything that will make a man rip stavin, roarin, bilin mad, it is to have the cook appear before him at breakfast with the announcement that the two pounds of lamb chops purchased by him the evening previous, during the wee small hours disappeared down the capacious maw of the family Thomas cat.

"Do you love me for myself?" she asked, as she gazed dreamily through the isinglass windows of the "Morning Gl

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—North Carolina has living in other States, it is estimated, not less than 325,000 native sons and daughters.

—The Daily Greensboro *Patriot*, after a brief suspension, again makes its welcome visits regularly. The *Patriot* has our best wished for its success.

—The winter session of the University of North Carolina, opened on Monday, 3rd of January, with two hundred students in attendance. The oldest living student of the University, is Hon. Mark Alexander, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, who matriculated in 1808. He is in his 89th year.

—We have received the first number of the North Carolina *Educational Journal* to be published monthly at Chapel Hill, Rev. J. F. Heitman, Editor. It promises to be a well conducted journal and no doubt will prove an able advocate of the educational interest. We wish it every success.

—The severity of the snow storms in the West is unprecedented. A mining town near Salt Lake City has been almost entirely buried by slides from the surrounding mountains, and a number of lives lost. The slides have not only buried whole buildings, but carried away four hundred feet of the railroad sheds.

—In New York, on the 20th and morning of the 21st, a severe storm prevailed, blowing down telegraph wires and interrupting business and travel generally.

It extended South as far as Richmond and Petersburg, Va.

—Five men, Scott of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Huntington, of the Union Pacific, Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, can sit down and in five minutes' chat, fix a tax of $500,000,000 upon the commerce of this country by raising freight on Railroads two cents a bushel.

ENGLAND.—The storm in Great Britain on 19th, is said to have been most destructive for many years. Business in London stopped and communication every where was obstruced by the snow. The flood in the Thames caused £2,000,000 damage and the seacoasts are strewn with wrecks. Many lives are believed to have been lost.

—Another Railroad disaster occurred to the fast mail train from Atlanta on Saturday morning last 3 miles east of Gaffney's, resulting from a spread in the track. Three cars went down an embankment twenty feet high, but remained upright. Only one car caught fire and was consumed. Nobody seriously hurt. The above we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*.

There is danger travelling on Railroads now. Thirteen lives have been lost on the Railroads in this State within the last three or four weeks.

Summary of News.

In the province of Samata and Savatory, in Russia, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand peasants are in a starving condition.

It is said that partridges during the severe weather in winter eat the berries of the poison oak, which renders their flesh highly injurious to human beings as an article of food. The Washington *Republican* says that the hotel poisoning in that city at the time of Buchanan's inauguration, (the winter preceding having been an unusually hard one) is attributed to the guests of the hotel eating of patridges which had been feeding on poisonous berries. At any rate it is better to be on the safe side, and let the birds alone.

—We are pleased to see the suggestion that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a member of the Cabinet is being favorably received. The Agricultural interests should be fostered in every possible way.

We see it stated that the House Committee on Agriculture have determined to recommend the passage of the bill making the Agricultural Department an independent department and the Commissioner a member of the Cabinet.

The Raleigh *Visitor* says:

"Every other direct interest of the nation seems to be represented in the Cabinet Councils but the one most essential, viz., Agriculture. We think the suggestion that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a member of the Cabinet ought, by all means, to be adopted."

Congress.

In Senate, on the 21st, the Indian appropriation bill passed. It appropriates $450,786,608.

About ten thousand bills have been introduced in Congress this session.

The House Committee on elections have decided that Yeates is entitled to the seat as member from the first Congressional district of this State.

The Senate bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list with the pay and rank of Major General passed the House.

—The *Railway Age* says, not less than 7027 miles of new railroad track were laid during the past year, on at least 234 different lines. The total railroad mileage of the country is 93,704 miles.

GRAVE ROBBERY.—At mount Vernon, Ohio, one night last week, three men attempted to rob a grave, and when nearing the bottom of the grave, they struck a torpedo placed on top of the coffin for protection, which exploded, instantly killing one of the party and breaking the leg of another.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations continued its work upon the executive, judiciary and legislative appropriation bill, which will be ready for the full committee early next week.

The postoffice appropriation bill, as reported to the House from the committee, appropriates $40,760,432, and is based upon an estimate aggregating $424,759.32. The bill shows an increase over last year's appropriations of $16,670.12. The estimated postal revenue for 1882 is $388,451.74, or $19,152,58 less than required to make the Postoffice Department self-sustaining. The amount of the appropriation for the star route service is $7,875,000, which is an increase of $375,000 over last year's appropriation. It is believed an effort will be made in the House for a further increase of this item.

The House committee on postoffices and post-roads by a vote of 7 to 1 agreed to a favorable report upon the "Springer" resolution, and directed Representative Money, chairman of the committee, to present the report to the House at the earliest opportunity. The following is the text of the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on postoffices and post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by law, a telegraphic postal system under the government of the United States, and, also, the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraphic messages, equal to those now possessed by existing corporations, and as to the expense of operating the same, with the power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time by bill or otherwise."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated January 20th, says that the Chillians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores Gen. Picola, President of Peru and commander-in-chief of the army, has fled. The Chillians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance on the 17th inst General Picola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle of Chorillos is said to have been 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. About 25,000 Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chillian loss in both battles was heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Advices from Valparaiso, dated December 24th, are as follows: The Chillians operating against Lima comprise 22,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 2,400 artillery, with eighty cannon and ten Gatling guns; in all about 30,000 men. The defenders of the city number 40,000. In consequence of an order of the Chillian Government Punta Arenas is being strongly fortified, in view of Argentine armaments.

—Henry Bergh advises flogging in every State of the Union, as well as by the national government, in place of imprisonment. He says: "There are 12,000 criminals in our State prisons, and 80,000 more in our jails and penitentiaries, of whom New York city alone supplies 55,000. The criminal classes cost $6,000,000 a year in New York, and there is one church to every 2,000 citizens, and a rum shop to every seventy-five.

—General Grant has been elected president of the commission which has in charge the arrangements for holding a world's fair in New York in 1883.

—A terrific storm prevailed in the Mediterrean. It is reported that fifty vessels were wrecked in that sea.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. JARVIS.

The Address and Other Capital Topics.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1881.

The inauguration of the Governor and State officers took place this morning at 12 m., in the House of Representatives. 500 persons were present; the gallery was packed to overflowing with ladies and so were the lobbies. Rev. Mr. Watkins, of the First Presbyterian church, led in prayer. Chief Justice Smith administered the oath to the Governor and Lt.-Governor, Mr. Justice Ashe to the Auditor and Secretary of State, and Mr. Justice Dillard to the Treasurer and the Attorney-General. The Governor then read his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It was an admirable paper, and many parts of it were received with applause. Pressed into one sentence it was North Carolina: the development of her resources and the education of the masses. He said the State, like individuals, should advertise to the world the advantages she offered. Professor Kerr had found the founderies in Pittsburgh, Pa., getting their iron ore shipped from Africa, and then carried four hundred miles across the country, when there was a superior article of the same ore to be found in large quantities in North Carolina. The Pittsburg people opened their eyes at this information.

He demanded of the Democrats to attend at once to

EDUCATING THE MASSES,

in the matter of good common schools, or the people would look elsewhese for leaders to do it. Fill the schools and empty the penitentiary and jails, that was his idea. Since 1876, when the penitentiary was opened, to the present time, there have been thirty-eight hundred and odd convicts, and of these 3,300 could not read, and 3,200 could not write; only two of the whole number had received a collegiate education.

ON RAILROADS,

he thought they should be required to treat all sections with equal justice, and likewise should be fairly dealt with by the people. To this end he advised the establishment of a first-class commission for regulating railroads.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. Jarvis sat with three other ladies in the House in one of the chairs to the Speaker's right.

The inaugural ball is to-night at Tucker Hall. The Yarboro House is running over with visitors. I notice here Mr. R. Y. McAden, of your city. Senator Burwell returned last night.

Col. Winstead, whose seat from Person was contested by Mr. James Holeman, has been seated. Mr. Holeman will be paid mileage and per diem up to yesterday.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Evening Visitor.

In the Senate Tuesday. Bill to regulate the mode of enforcing judgments rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Bill to prevent attorneys at law from becoming sureties. Bill to permit criminals to testify in their own behalf. Bill to amend chapter 92, section 2, of the laws of 1879, to limit the powers of magistrates in peace warrants. Bill to prevent fraud at elections and to facilitate the discovery thereof. Bills and resolutions upon the calendar were disposed of.

Bills for the better protection of married women.

The Senate here took a recess until after the inauguration and proceeded to the House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Report from the directors of the Asylum, and from committees were received.

Resolution was introduced to appoint commissioners concerning the accounts of the State Treasurer.

Bills were introduced as follows: Providing for the removal of causes from one county to another. On motion of Mr. Day the House took a recess of twenty minutes to prepare for the inanguration. At 12 o'clock the inaugural ceremonies began and lasted, including the delivery of the address by the Governor, until ten minutes past one. On motion, the House adjourned until next day.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, petitions were offered and some half dozen committees made reports. Bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, where most of the work is really done. Bill to authorize the president of the Piedmont Railroad Company to extend aid to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company and other roads in the State. Bill for the more efficient collection of taxes.

CALENDAR.

Senate bill 18, a bill to provide special jurors in capital cases. Senate bill to facilitate application for restraining orders and appointment of receivers, passed its second and third readings. Senate bill 73, to amend chapter 79 of the laws of 1879, relative to changing the time of Iredell Superior Court passed its second and third readings. Senate bill 77, to expedite trials in criminal actions. Senate bill 80, to amend subdivision, 7, section 41, chapter 78, of Battle's Revisal, passed its second and third readings. Senate bill 81, to amend chapter 105, section 37, of Battle's Revisal, passed its second and third readings. Senate bill 83, relative to amending chapter 22 of the laws of 1870, with regard to probate of deeds passed its second reading. Senate bill 92, to repeal chapter 264 of the laws of 1879, to reduce the costs in criminal actions. The bill was laid upon the table. Resolution 122, that the Attorney be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate what interest, if any, the State has to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. Senate bill 181, to change the time of holding the Superior Court in the counties of Johnson and Moore.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Bill to allow the manufactories of tobacco to sell tobacco without license. To compel railroads to fill up high trestles. To elect the commissioners and magistrates in Caswell county by the people. To incorporate the Western Insane Asylum. To prevent the exportation of timber from the State. The resolution to increase the joint committee on apportionment passed its second and third readings. Senate bill to amend section 10 chapter 43, Battle's Revisal, making admissions of the principal presumptive evidence, instead of conclusive against the surety, as now, passed its second and third readings. House bill 27, authorizing the employment of convict labor upon the streets and highways in this State. (Permits commissioners to hire convicts to work on streets and highways. Made the special order for Friday at 1 o'clock. House bill 236, to amend section 2, chapter 194, laws of 1879, relating to the punishment of a defaulting constable or tax collector, passed its second and third readings. House resolution 41, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law for the purpose of requiring qualification for revenue officers, was read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Glenn, of Stokes, was made the special order for next Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

In the Senate, Thursday. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows and referred to appropriate committees: Bill to extend the time to redeem land sold for taxes. Bill to protect clients from fraudulent attorneys. Bill to provide for the completion of the colored Insane Asylum. Resolution in regard to distillation from fruit. Bill to amend the law with regard to the mechanics' lien, allowing six months instead of sixty days to take out a lien. Senate bill 73, in relation to probate of deeds, to amend chapter 22, of the laws of 1879, so that the probate of deeds taken heretofore under the supposed power so to do, be ratified, passed its final reading. Senate bill 105, to give the lien of laborers priority over all others except the landlord's lien. A resolution to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the passage of House bill 6,141, to exempt from import duty all machinery used in the manufacture of cotton. Adopted. Resolution with regard to the repeal of the tax on brandy distilled from fruits. Adopted.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Resolutions were introduced as follows: Requesting the Attorney General to examine and report whether the Midland North Carolina Railway Company had not forfeited its charter. To instruct the Secretary of State to procure the official population of each county in this State for the use of the Assembly. This resolution also passed under a suspension of the rules. To inquire into the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Instructing our members of Congress to use their influence to make the Commissioner of Agriculture the Secretary of Agriculture and a cabinet officer. Bill to amend section 10 of chapter 43 of Battle's Rivisal, with regard to evidence against sureties on official bonds.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Winston railroad, passing the towns of Ashboro and High Point, was taken up.

The bill was also favored by Messrs. Thomas, of Davidson, and Bradshaw, of Randolph. Passed third reading without opposition.

Bill to incorporate North State Mining Company, with ten million dollars capital stock. Passed its several readings.

In the Senate, Friday.

The following bills were put upon their second reading. Bill 18, to provide for special jurors in capital cases. Bill 59, for the relief of certain persons liable to road duty. Bill 72, to require the registration of deeds. Amended by committee, so that six months were inserted in place of ninety days. Mr. York moved that the bill be printed for the information of the Senate. The amendment of the committee having been adopted, the bill was ordered to be printed. Bill to definite the weight of cotten seed in this State, so that thirty pounds shall be the legal weight of a bushel, passed its second reading. Bill 211, to amend chapter 53, laws of 1876 and 1877, in regard to the mechanics' lien, so that "sixty days" be struck out and "six months" be inserted in its place, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Hanes presented two petitions, one from citizens of Davidson county, and the other from citizens of Forsyth county, praying for the passage of a general prohibition law, all of which were referred to appropriate committees,

The House met at 11 o'clock.

House bill to protect game in Iredell, Davie, Caldwell, Davidson, Alexander, Henderson, Catawba, Rowan, Robeson and Anson. Mr. Robbins offered an amendment providing that it should apply to the lands of owners. Adopted. Afterwards the amendment was reconsidered and lost. The bill was then passed and was ordered to be engrossed. Bill to repeal the act relating to roads in Mecklenburg, Forsyth and Stokes was taken up. The bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed. Bill 216, to provide for the regulation of freights and railroad fares in this State, was read, and on motion, referred to the committee on internal improvements. Bill to work the public roads by taxation, which was reported unfavorably, was laid upon the table by a vote of 70 ayes to 47 noes.

In the Senate on Saturday there was a high debate on Mr. Dortch's bill to impose a tax on persons engaged in soliciting labor in this State for other poionts; and the bill to provide for special jurors in capital cases also occasioned considerable debate.

In the House there was likewise much debate over a resolution to instruct our representatives in Congress to vote to amend Burnside's educational bill so the proceeds shall all go to the public schools. The amount to be distributed at present is hardly worth making a furore over. The bill distributes only the interest on the proceeds of sales of public lands, &c. This interest for the first year is estimated at $40,000. It is to be distributed among all the States in proportion to the illiteracy of the children between five and eighteen years of age, we believe. This would give North Carolina, it appears, about twelve hundred dollars.

Monday in Senate, the following bills, etc., were introduced: To increase the revenue; to extend the time for taking out mechanics liens from 30 days to six months, was adopted; A number of bills to repeal and amend old laws; also petitions asking the prohibition of the sale of liquor in certain localities.

In the House anti-liquor petitions were introduced; bills regulating Railroad freights; Senate bill to punish the defacing of public records passed; bill for the more speedy execution of criminal process, passed. Bill to amend the election law was tabled; Bill to give aid to the Western Carolina Industrial Association, passed.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The World's Fair may at last be considered a certainty. After sulking awhile because Mr. Vanderbilt only subscribed $250,000, the committee went to work and discovered that they could raise the money by general subscription. The election of General Grant to the presidency creates great enthusiasm, and will it is generally believed, give to the exposition more brilliancy than ever known on a similar occasion. The fact that he will be the host, so to speak, of our foreign visitors, will enable him to return the courtesies he received while on his tour around the world, and his personal acquaintance with kings, emperors, czars, rajahs, sultans and princes, will enable him to secure such a meeting of distinguished people as we have never seen before. General Grant goes into the affair with his whole heart, and will do all that he can to advance it. The buildings for the exposition will be larger than those of the centennial, though not more costly—being built in less durable shape, and on closer contracts. The plan of the exposition will be comprehensive and on a grander scale than anything ever attempted before anywhere in the world.

WHEAT.—It is represented in New York that it has been ascertained by actual inspection that the stocks of wheat in the elevators, warehouses and other depositories of the Northwest is larger than was ever known before. This wheat cannot, it is said, come forward to market in consequence of the car blockade. The railroads are said to be short of motive power and fuel as well as cars, while frost and snow greatly obstructed work. The North Pacific Railroad has 500,000 bushels in its elevators, the St. Paul (Minnesota) and Manitoba has 2,000,000, and at various points in Dakota and Minnesota there are more than 6,000,000 bushels waiting to come forward to market.

—The State of Louisiana levies a poll-tax for the benefit of the public schools upon all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. It is a lien on all property of the tax-payer, and employers are liable for the tax of those they employ, provided the service has been for ninety days during the year for which the tax is due. The property for employer and employee, in case of nonpayment of the tax, may be seized, and, after ten days advertisement, sold to pay tax and costs. The tax is never to be less than $1 nor more than $1.50.

George Eliot's Romola.

A timely interest is given, by the death of the author, to the new edition of her-masterpiece, "Romola," just issued by the American Book Exchange, New York. It shows her work at its best and strongest, and at the same time gives the reader the opportunity to acquire a lasting familiarity with the scenes and society of mediæval Italy. It is one of the few really great historical novels of the world. It is issued in handy and beautiful form, extra cloth binding, simple but rare elegance and taste in design, and like the other issues of the "Literary Revolution" its cost is almost nominal, viz: 35 cents. It is one of a series intended to form a library of classic fiction, which will include one representative and characteristic work of each of the great authors who have won lasting fame in the realm of fiction. Life is too short and too full of work to permit the reading of *all* that is beautiful and valuable in these creations of the imagination, but even very busy people can find time to read *one* book by each of the score of authors who have won immortal fame and place in the affections of the people. Not to be acquainted with them is to be ignorant of much that is most important and most interesting in the history of nations and of men. Not to possess them is to be deprived of most fruitful and profitable sources of enjoyment. Among those issued or nearly ready are: Scott's "Ivanhoe," Bulwer's "Pompeii," Irving's "Knickerbocker," Cooper's "Mohicans," "Tom Brown at Rugby," "Adventures of Don Quixote" and "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt." Full catalogue of standard publications will be sent on request, by the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

VALUABLE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersign wishes to sell his valuable house and lot on Main Street, Salem. The lot is large, containing a good garden and grass lot. The dwelling is a two story frame building, conveniently arranged. Good basement and cellar. The out buildings consist of sheds and stables, all in good repair

WM. TURNER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 27, 1881.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

—The stock of Juvenile Books is again complete at Salem Bookstore.

THE
PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections, and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

THE TIMES will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interests demand it, and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

THE TIMES aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

THE TIMES will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the WEEKLY EDITION, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—by mail, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club. Address

THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, Philadelphia.

(ESTABLISHED 1835.)

NEW YORK Weekly Express,

No. 23 PARK ROW.

FOR 1881.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS prints the sermons of the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, by direct arrangement with him, and is the only journal publishing them by authority. The sermon delivered each Sunday is published in that week's weekly paper, thus giving its readers the fresh thought of Mr. Talmage each week. No other journal can do this, as it must depend upon old sermons printed in book form or copy from THE WEEKLY EXPRESS. We commend it to your favorable notice as one of the best and cheapest papers published.

TERMS, $1 PER ANNUM.

Now is the time to get up clubs. An extra copy to a getter-up of a club of six.

Or, to getters-up of clubs we will furnish THE WEEKLY EXPRESS at 90 cents per copy in clubs of six or more.

25 or more copies at 80 cents per copy. 50 or more copies at 75 cents per copy.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

The columns of THE WEEKLY EXPRESS will contain:

Ably-written and timely editorial articles on the topics of the day;

The choicest literature of the period;

Agricultural information of the most interesting and important character;

Accurate market reports, and full and reliable financial reviews.

Telegraphic news from all parts of the world, presented in the most attractive form that news can be made to assume; and—

Everything else that can contribute to the production of a perfect family newspaper. In fine, THE WEEKLY EXPRESS will be a complete record of the enterprise, progress, and industry of the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Sample copies sent free on application. Address all letters and orders,

N. Y. Weekly Express,
No. 23, Park Row,
NEW YORK.

S. W. FRISBIE, of East Toledo, Ohio, says:—It afforded my son relief, and dispelled all sighs of this dread disease, which has afflicted him since childhood. I cheerfully recommend the "Only Lung Pad" to all Asthmatic sufferers.—*See Adv.*

SAMUEL H. IRWIN, of Ute Creek, Colfax Co., New Mexico, says:—If my wife would quit work as she should at her age (61) she would live years a monument to the magic influence of the "Only Lung Pad."—*See Adv.*

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land lying on the Belews Creek Road, adjoining the lands of W. H. Wheeler, Lemly and Brooks and John Masten, containing 60 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and within one mile of Winston.

W. J. COOPER, Agent.

1881 1881

GIFT BOOKS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
AT THE
Salem Bookstore.

Unrivalled Display
OF
NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR
PRESENTS.

25 STYLES
OF
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Among which are the new and beautiful

SHELL ALBUM,
GOLDEN FLORAL ALBUMS,
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,
EMBOSSED PANSY ALBUMS,

with a lot of cheap and pretty

ILLUMINATED ALBUMS for children.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR
50 DIFFERENT KINDS 50
OF
JUVENILE BOOKS,

From 5 cents up to $1.25 each.

Tiny Pet Library, Red Cap Series, Little Midget Library, Our Darling's Picture Gift Book, Santa Claus' Story Box, Library Picture Stories, Snowball Series, Pastime Library, Pussy Willow, and a host of cheap bright books.

GO TO BLUM'S FOR

THE BEST JUVENILES,

LESLIE'S CHATTERBOX,
ENGLISH CHATTERBOX,
ABOARD THE MARIS,
SUNDAY,
WRITE YOUR OWN STORIES,
ALL PICTURES,
BABYLAND,
WONDERFUL ROCKING HORSE,
ON THE TREE TOP,
SPARKLES FOR BRIGHT EYES,

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McLOUGHLIN
TOY BOOKS,

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

AN ENTIRELY FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE STANDARD POETS,

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Shakespeare.	Macaulay,
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Coleridge,	Dryden,
Hemans,	Goldsmith,
Owen Meridith,	Thompson,
Dante,	Favorite Poems,
&c. &c.,	&c., &c.,
Gilt sides and edges,	- - $1.25
" backs and plain edges,	- - 1.00

BIBLES,

in twelve styles of bindings, some as low at 25 cents.

JAPANESE GOODS,

a beautiful line of FANCY WARE, in Crockery and Wood Work.

Chalcedonic Ware,

very pretty and *fine* in quality. Elegant presents.

Syrian and Oriental Ware,

entirely new in this market. The supply is limited.

Work Boxes

all styles and prices.

WRITING DESKS

in various styles. Some very cheap and pretty.

BASKETS,

Choice Light Reading,

Seaside, Riverside, Franklin Square, Half-hour Series. Fitch's Popular Library.

STANDARD BOOKS
in cheap form.

American Book Exchange
PUBLICATIONS,
cloth and paper bindings.

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Visiting Cards.
&c., &c., &c. &c.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

Hinshaw Brothers,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20 Cases of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,	Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,	3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,	500 lbs. Upper Leather.
	25 Cheese,	Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws,
2 " of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,	Hames, Traces and Collars,
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,	2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,	20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard.
3 " Ticking,	20 Grosses Snuff,	1,000 Bags Salt,
2 " Drilling,	Tinware of every description	500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines	40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
20 " Sheeting,	25 Cases Hats,	30 " Brooms,
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200 " Shoes and Boots,	30 Coils Rope,
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	40 Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware,	200 Oak Kegs,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	100 Kegs Cut Nails.	5 Barrels Coal Oil,
	20 " Horse & Mule Shoes,	2 " Linseed Oil,
500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.	2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,	250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
	15 dozen Axes,	65 Grindstones & fixtures.
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton	

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Compete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

28,8180. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
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The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

Send for sample Copy—Free

NEW YORK OBSERVER,
37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

—New Moon on Saturday 29th.

—Days getting considerably longer.

—Nearly one month of the New Year is gone.

—See advertisement of valuable house and lot for sale.

—Thanks to several friends for lists of new subscribers.

—Mrs. Douthit is selling that large stock of Winter Goods at cost.

—We are pleased to see the old Salem Band re-organized.

—Messrs. F. & H. Fries are receiving their machinery for the new factory.

—The oyster trade is brisk again, with a few fresh fish, occasionally.

A variety of Baskets are to be found at Salem Bookstore.

—Mr. Rucker has resigned the office of lamp-lighter, and Doc. Knause now goes the rounds.

—Mrs. Horton and son Hamilton, left for their home in Wilkesboro, Saturday last.

—We learn that Dr. Wiseman, of Farmington, Davie county, is dangerously ill.

—We learn that John Knaus has had a paralytic stroke and is in a very critical condition.

—All of the ladies go to Mrs. Douthit's for Goods at cost during January.

—Charley Adderton, of Lexington, a compositor in the *Central Protestant* office, Greensboro, is dead.

—Pleasant Fork public school closes Saturday with an entertainment in the afternoon. J. A. Tucker, teacher.

—Miss Maggie Brietz assists S. A. Hege in Elm Street public school, Salem. This school numbers 80, enrolled.

—Miss Dora Butner is at home again from a visit to her uncle Lewis Eberhard, in Warrensburg, Missouri.

—The revenue raid in Lewisville township last week, resulted in the destruction of two stills.

—After a long intermission, we again have the pleasure of printing the popular Kernersville letter.

Go to Mrs. T. B. Douthit's store in Salem, and buy Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, Felt Skirts. Merino Under-wear and Kid Gloves at cost, during January.

—Last Sunday was the anniversary of the coldest day on record in this county, January 23rd, 1873.

—We regret to learn that R. T. Steadman and lady lost their first born babe by diphtheria, on the 16th.

—Geo. B. Everitt, Esq., who has been prostrated by sickness for some time, we learn is able to sit up a short time.

—Tobacco is bringing fair prices. Small lots of extra fine were sold, varying in price at $40, $50, $60 and $81 per hundred.

—Fagg's new beef market attracts considerable attention, located in the Crosland building. The meats are temptingly displayed.

New Books.—A lot of new Riverside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

—Ed Charles shot a large horned (bull) owl, on the wing, recently, measuring 5 feet from tip to tip of wing. This is the largest owl ever killed in this neighborhood.

—Eggs have been scarcer this season than ever before. Prices have reached as high as 30 cents a dozen. 20 cents are asked on the streets now, and not many offered at that.

—We would call the attention of Col. Armfield, to the necessity of re-establishing the Old Town Postoffice. It is an old office, and its abolition causes much inconvenience.

—The starvation of birds, during the late severe weather was not as bad as represented. Partridges are caught and brought to town in quite fair condition. Several farmers cleared away the snow and fed the birds.

☞ A fresh stock of Crowell's British Poets, in beautiful bindings, at the Salem Bookstore.

—Old fashioned quiltings are yet in vogue, in the country, and last Saturday night was a jolly time for the boys and and girls. We hear of a quilt in Old Town township, made by Miss Lawrence, containing 6,000 different pieces.

—Salem Water Supply Company held their annual meeting on Thursday evening last. The old and efficient officers were re-elected, and we learn efforts will be made to increase the water supply so as to be amply sufficient for all purposes.

—S. A. Mock, Esq., near Midway, Davidson county, killed a fine hog in December last, weighing 395 pounds; and Samuel Miller, of same vicinity, slaughtered one weighing 333 pounds.

—We learn from the Danbury *Reporter* that some negroes, men and women, are implicated in the murder of Nash Carter. It is surmised the murder was committed in Rockingham County and the body conveyed to Forsyth. Several of the accused are in jail.

—Roll of Honor for the public colored school of Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 21st, 1881:

L. T. Reed's School.—Nelson Hairston, W. T. Clark, Marshal Leneer, Henry Fries.

Leah Dore's School.—Henry Adams, Lee Oaks, John Oaks, James Ellis, Wm. Thompson, Edw. Martin, Jno. Palmer, Joseph Mitchell.

Maj. Yates & Son, and Capt. Andrews and corps of Engineers occupy the Vogler store buildingas headquarters. Various surveys are being made, through Winston and Salem. One of the best and easiest routes would run along Cherry street, and in rear of Mrs. Brietz' residence, crossing the creek a little above Wm. Nading's plantation. There is no certainty however, as to the adoption of the route, but we learn there is no better to be found, if it come near hear.

—Our young friend, Thos. W. Huske, of the Merchant's Hotel, killed two fine porkers on the 21st instant. One, a thorough bred Beskshire, which took the premium at the late Raleigh and Weldon fairs, weighed 377; and the other, a Poland-China, weighed 423 pounds. Mr. Huske is partial to stock raising and has been quite successful in raising fine thoroughbred shoats, which always find a ready market. Some of the finest hogs in this vicinity are from his stock.

Distinguished Persons.—This week is remarkable for the birthdays of Frederick the Great, born Jan. 24, 1712; Robert Burns, the Poet, Jan. 25th, 1759; Mozart, the musical composer, 26th, 1756. The 25th also reminds us of the conversion of St. Paul.

Last week, Jan. 19th, reminded us of the birth of Benj. Franklin, 1706. It should be a red letter day among printers. On the 18th, 1782, Daniel Webster was born—as well as Gen. Robert E. Lee, 1807; on the 22nd, 1561, Lord Bacon was born, and on the same day, 1739, Tom Paine drew his first breath. On the last day, 31st, 1574, Ben. Johnson was born.

—Last week we noticed Scribner's Midwinter number, February, and since we have examined it we do not hisitate to pronounce it one of the best and most interesting numbers of that always good periodical.

East Bend, N. C., Jan. 18, 1881.

Sirs:—As you are letting your readers hear of fine porkers, I send you the weight of a few lots killed near East Bend:

Thos. Davis slaughtered 15 hogs, weighed 3,831. Average, 258.

Dalt Davis, 12 hogs, weighed 2,889. Average, 240.

Sandford Davis, 10 hogs, weighed 2,918. Average, 291.

Total, weight, 9,638. Average, 262⅔.

Now just acknowledge the corn, and say *that* is the best lot of 37 hogs that has been reported at your shebang this season. R. C. P.

East Bend, Jan. 20, 1881.

Died, on Monday last, Mr. W. A. Shore's horse *Rad*, aged 35 years, the oldest horse in this section of the country. So you may say there is one Rad gone, although he lived a long time. R. C. P.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1881, shows that the old established favorite still stands at the head of Fashion, Literature, and Art. Opening with one of Darley's gems, "Granfather's Call," a New-Year's Poem in a Picture, it gives page after page of attractive matter for the fair sex, in Fashion and Fancy Work. Mrs. Benjamin's novel, "Jim the Parson," is the first of the novels we are promised this year, and is written in the same earnest, pure tone that made "Glenarchan" and "Hilda and I" so popular. The usual literary department loses nothing by this addition, as we find short stories and poems by our best writers in succeeding pages. Every department is well filled, and Godey for 1881 means to keep all its enviable reputation and standing by deserving them. We will receive subscriptions at this office for Godey's Lady's Book and the Press, furnishing both to subscribers at the low price of $3.00 per annum.

The February number is to hand and brim full of good things. The complete Tales are a most pleasing feature.

Press Correspondence.

—Bethany High School, with Mr. Bunday as principal, opened on Monday, 17th inst., with a fair attendance.

—The members of Abbott's Creek church have elected Elder Sidney Conrad, as their pastor for the next year.

—Wheat has a bad appearance just now, but it is too early to indicate a sorry crop on that account.

—We notice in places small pine shrubs which have turned yellow from freezing, during the late cold weather.

—Farmers will be somewhat behind with their work this spring, as there has been but little out work done this winter, such as turning corn ground, &c.

—Some women have already sowed cabbage seed, saying they do better to sow early, while others argue with equal confidence that late sowing does best.

—We hear of some "whooping cough" about in the country. While public schools are in session, contageous diseases among children are apt to be spread.

—Prof. Waff, principal of Davidson High School, has opened school, the present session, in the Abbott's Creek church building, instead of the High School building.

—During a trip South this winter, Andrew Sink had a mule to choke to death one night by a rope which he had tied around its neck. Mr. Sink had refused $100 for the mule the day previous.

—The colored people in Abbott's Creek township, Davidson County, finished a school-house just before the snow; but during the snow the roof broke in and they cannot commence school until they make repairs.

—A letter from John Williard, who started from Davidson County to Missouri, about two weeks ago, says he arrived in Missouri safely, has bought a horse and land. John is a hard working boy and we hope he will do well.

—Owing to the rough weather, &c., there has not been preaching at Hopewell for the last two months. But if nothing happens, Rev. E. P. Parker will preach there on the 3rd Sunday in February; also the 3rd Sunday of each month during the year.

—Hogs still die with cholera. In Abbott's Creek neighborhood Wesley Raper lost two hogs that would have weighed over 200 lbs. each. Wm. Bodenhamer lost all he had. ——Morehead, (col.) lost three that would have weighed together near one thousand lbs., and Absalom Hege lost all his hogs.

—Some farmers say the fruit has already been killed in the bud—that even the small twigs of fruit trees are frozen; but from what we have examined, we think it is not so bad. Some fruit raisers say mild winters are followed by light fruit crops, and rough winters by heavy crops.

—The Baptists and Methodists of the colored race, about Lickskillet used to worship in the same house, but some time ago they found it necessary to have separate houses. So George Jones, (col.) built at his own expense, a neat and comfortable house for tne Baptists to hold their meetings in. Jones is a blacksmith by trade; he does good work at a reasonable price, and sticks to his business. He certainly does well for one of his race and color.

—Some parts of Davidson County are being thoroughly canvassed by agents for magazines. They offer a year's subscription to a monthly paper, and a pack of pictures to each subscriber for $1. In one sense, it seems like a cheap bargain, yet there are some objections; they give the same pictures to each subscriber, and no one cares to possess pictures that can be seen in every house—the paper is generally filled with novels—the worst reading matter that can be placed in the hands of children. Every man should take one or more papers, but care should be taken in their selection, the price should not be the first consideration. B.

[We know an instance where a person subscribed to one of these cheap publications and the 12 numbers she received each contained the same reading matter. The supplement—a picture of "Daniel in the Lion's Den"—was such a daub that we doubt if she ever has been able to distinguish which was Daniel or which was the lions.]

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—The other day I met with an old acquaintance, formerly from here but now living in South Carolina, and as soon as he saw me he said, "What is the matter?" "Why?" I said, "You havn't written for the *Press* in a good while;"—and sure enough it is so; but there have been so many other things claiming my time, that have been neglected, but perhaps it will go better after this.

There is still changing and moving going on in Kernersville as well as the rest of the world. Mr. Guyer has moved his store to where Dr. Sapp had his drug store, and Mr. Henry Edwards has put up goods at the depot; and I always found, if I could not get a certain article either here in town, Salem or Winston, Mr. Thompson, down at the depot, is sure to have it; he was with Guyer and now he is with Edwards, and will sell all right. Mr. Edwards and others, are putting up a tobacco warehouse also near the depot. Mr. Webster, living for the last six years on the former Doughty Stockton place, moved off yesterday to Richmond County, in this State. Mr. Elias Huff has bought Mr. J. W. Beard's cottage opposite Mr. Richard Kerner's, and Mr. W. C. Stafford has bought Mr. Huff's premises. Mr. J. J. Kerner and others are at work erecting pews in the Moravian Church to the displacing of the old-fashioned benches; when finished it will be a great improvement in the interior appearance of the church.

Our neighbor, Rev. Moses Hunt and his family, have landed safely in his field of labor in Hyde County. From accounts it was a tedious and expensive trip; in fact, it is said it has about broke him up. Dr. Franklin says, three moves is equal to being burnt out; but two moves have well nigh done the job for uncle Moses. He came from way down yonder somewheres only three years ago, and he worked hard on the Forsyth Circuit, and it is said added four hundred members to the church and expected to stay up in this country at least awhile yet. The Bishop said the Lord had made the appointments, and perhaps he did, we will hope so, at least in Brother Hunt's case, for he has an interesting family and they carry with them the well wishes and sympathy of the entire community.

The Union Star Sunday School gave an interesting entertainwent in the Moravian Church, at Christmas, and a veritable "Santa Claus" made his appearance to the displacement and confusion of shovel, tongs and fire dogs, and was lavish in the distribution of his gifts to the "little folks"; also remembering poor paralyzed John Taylor, who had been sent for and brought in a carriage to be present on the occasion, who received a present of a comfortable rocking chair, and everything passed off very pleasantly notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

Speaking of presents, reminds me of one presented to Mrs. Rights, by our neighbor, Mr. Haly Davis, being a *patent* sifter, flour measurer, egg-beater and "persimmon strainer," all combined. All joking aside, it is a valuable article in household economy, and Mr. Davis has the right for South Carolina, and intends travelling in that State as soon as the weather breaks, and he will find ready sale, for it recommends itself; and every sensible lady will see its merits and buy one for herself, and one for every marringeable daughter she has got, so that they are on hand when needed.

I see the *Press* has given the weight of a number of porkers. Elder Levy Bodenhammer killed one that weighed 495 pounds; and last November one year ago, on the night of "*Thanksgiving Day*," by some means a small box containing a pig found its way into the vestry-room of the Moravian Church, and as nobody seemed to claim it the pastor, out of pity, put it in an emptly pen he happened to have on hand, and of course it had to be fed; and as nobody still came for it, it had to be transfered, after a while, to a bigger pen, and it staid there till the week before Christmas when it was killed; supposed to be about 13 months old, and weighed 325 pounds.

The other morning when I went to the Postoffice for my mail, I saw a gentleman sitting by the stove, and upon taking a good look I found it to be Mr. Jasper Shields, formerly of this place, but now from Hope, Indiana. Mr. Shields is looking much better than he did last summer when I saw him at Hope, as he had then just recovered from a severe spell of sickness. He has been for a number of years in Mr. Levy Rominger's store. Mr. R. also went from this country, and is known to many of our people here. Mr. Shields expects to go into business for himself in the spring, in Hope, and will no doubt do well as he understands his business and has made many friends in the place of his adoption. May his shadow, which is not small, never grow less. He says, Mr. James Styers, formerly of Liberty, and his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Bachman, have left Hope and gone to Greensburg, Indiana, where they have bought property. Hope expects to have a railroad before long. He reports the weather as having been very cold.

Our District School, taught by Mrs. Rights & Stafford, is full to overflowing, there being as high as seventy scholars in a day; and in that house it is almost impossible to turn round. I wish our friend, Mr. Valentine, one of the County Commissioners, could look in some day and see for himself; perhaps the question he asked Dr. E. Kerner last fall, would answer itself.

On Christmas morning I started to go to Friedland, to have services for the occasion. It was cloudy and directly after starting it began to snow; and when about half way, down came one side of the conveyance, the hind axle being broken. I had all the articles, kettles &c., for a Christmas Lovefeast, with me, which I had to carry back to Mr. Beeson's, the nearest house, making several trips through the snow. I then unharnessed my horse and rode him home bareback. The carriage staid there in the road over a week, and when I went to get it, the snow had drifted round it waist deep. A few persons had gone to Friedland and were disappointed in not getting coffee. Better luck next time.

On that bitter cold night, I started to Dennis King's, a mile from town, to marry Charles McGee and Mary Lee, and when about half way the wind blew my lantern out and left me there in the dark in the untrodden snow; and directly I was in a drift nearly up to my neck; I came out backwards, wheeled about and put for home. When I got there, my wife said, "Why, are you back already." "Yes," The road is pretty bad?" "Yes," "Many at the wedding?" "No, not many." "See here," said she after a littie, "You didn't go there." "No, my dear, I did not, and they will have to postpone it till better weather." But next evening I started before night and made Charles and Mary one.

On Sunday, 26th of December, Mrs. Eliza Duggins, a member of the Moravian Church here, died, aged about 64 years. She was the only daughter of the late John Butner, Esq., of Old Town, and said to have been quite a belle in her young days. At her particular request, her remains were carried to Old Town for burial; it was a cold time for preacher, relatives and people. She has only one relative, a brother out of quite a number, still living and he is somewhere in the mountains in the western part of North Carolina.

The Saturday "excursion train" I see was patronized quite extensively last Saturday; the agent did not have tickets enough, and several who had come from a distance had to pay full fare. I recollect getting on a train one day, in the West, and because the ticket agent was nowhere to be found, the conductor made me pay ten cents extra. I told him it was not my fault, but it made no difference, and I was told it was a common occurrence at that place.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., Jan. 20, 1881.

—Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE.
FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSES AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

MARRIED.

In Davidson County, on the 6th inst., Cicero Weevil to Miss Florence Guyre.

On the 6th inst., in Forsyth County, Seborne Smith to Miss Dora Mathes.

In Forsyth County, recently, Miss Martha A. Johnson to Geo. Swaim.

In Forsyth County, recently, Miss Cordelia Smith to Wm. Bodenhamer.

DIED.

Tuesday night, in Waughtown, George Mock, aged upwards of 70 years.

In Davidson County, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Isadore Glasscock, aged about 37 years.

Near Bethany, in Davidson County, on the 20th inst., of pneumonia, Valentine Harmon, aged about 70 years.

Population of North Carolina.

Statement Showing the Population of North Carolina, by Counties, According to the United States Census of 1880.

Raleigh News-Observer.

This statement is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the omission or duplication of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

Total for the State, 1,490,000. Csunties: Alamance 14,613; Alexander 8,355; Alleghany 5,486; Anson 18,000; Ashe 14,436; Beaufort 17,471; Bertie 16,401; Bladen 16,158; Brunswick 9,390; Buncombe 21,910; Burke 12,811; Cabarrus 14,964; Caldwell 10,288 Camden 6,274; Carteret 9,785, Caswell 17,825; Catawba 14,946; Chatham 23,456; Cherokee 8,182; Chowan 7,900, Clay 3,316; Cleveland 16,571; Columbus 14,439; Craven 19,729; Cumberland 23,836; Currituck 6,476; Dare 3,245; Davidson 20,333; Davie 11,097; Duplin 18,871; Edgecombe 26,179; Forsyth 18,070; Franklin 20,829; Gaston 14,254; Gates 8,897; Graham 2,335; Granville 31,285; Greene 10,034; Guilford 23,584; Halifax 30,300; Harnett 10,862; Heywood 10,271; Henderson 10,280; Hertford 11,843; Hyde 7,765; Iredell 22,672; Jackson 7,343; Johnston 23,462; Jones 7,493; Lenoir 15,344; Lincoln 11,061; McDowell 9,836; Macon 8,064; Madison 12,810; Martin 13,140; Mecklenburg 34,180; Mitchell 9,435; Montgomery 9,375; Moore 16,821; Nash 17,731; New Hanover 21,387; Northampton 20,032; Onslow 9,828; Orange 23,698; Pamlico 6,324; Pasquotank 10,386; Pender 12,468; Perquimans 9,468; Person 13,719; Pitt 21,789; Polk 5,053; Randolph 20,836; Richmond 18,245; Robeson 23,882; Rockingham 21,744; Rowan 19,917; Rutherford 15,198; Sampson 22,892; Stanly 10,506; Stokes 15,353; Surry 3,785; Transylvania 5,340; Tyrrell 4,545; Union 18,056; Wake 48,209; Warren 22,619; Washington 8,928; Watauga 8,160; Wayne 24,943; Wilkes 19,181; Wilson 16,064; Yadkin 12,421; Yancey 7,693.

Population of the United States.

Official Report of the Superintendent of the Census.

Washington, Jan 17.—The superintendent of the census to-day sent to the House a statement showing the population of the United States as follows by States: Alabama 1,262,724; Arkansas 802,564; California, 864,686; Colorado, 174,649; Connecticut 652,683; Delaware 146,214; Florida 267,351; Georgia 1,589,048; Illinois 3,078,769; Indiana 1,578,362; Iowa 1,654,620; Kansas 995,966; Kentucky 1,648,788; Louisiana 540'103; Maine 648,945; Maryland 954,632; Massachusetts 1,783,012; Michigan 1,636,327; Minnesota 780,806; Mississippi 1,131,572; Missouri 2,168,804; Nebraska 452,453; Nevada 62,265; New Hampshire 346,984; New Jersey 1,150,983; New York 5,083,810; North Carolina 1,400,047; Ohio 3,178,289; Oregon 174,767; Pennsylvania 4,282,786; Rhode Island 276,528; South Carolina 295,662; Tennessee 1,542,463; Texas 1,572,574; Vermont 332,286; Virginia 1,520,806; West Virginia 616,443; Wisconsin, 1,352,486. This makes a total of 49,369,595 for the States. The Territories aggregate 665.663 and the District of Columbia 177,638, which makes a grand aggregate of population of 50,152,866.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 25 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to 1 10
Corn, per bushel	60 to 70
Oats, " "	50 to 55
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 50 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork	7 to 8
Country Meat, (hog round,)	9 to 00
" Hams	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	15 to 20
Butter, per pound	20 to 25
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax," "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 75
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to 00
Blackberries	0 to 00
Whortleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

New Red Lugs,	2 50 to 3 50
New Bright and Common,	3 50 to 4 00
New Bright, Good,	5 00 to 7 00
" " Fine,	8 00 to 10 00
New Fillers, Common	4 00 to 5 00
" " Good,	6 00 to 8 00
New Wrappers, mediums	12 00 to 20 00
" " Good,	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 50 00

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements' Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.15, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 11:20 a. m., and every day by 11.55, p m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DIARIES at the Salem Book Store, Cheap.

A Cough, Old or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

—A few copies of MOORE'S NEW HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA for sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE. Apply early.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Addres True & Co, Augusta, Maine.

—FOR SALE.—Valuable house and lot on Main Street, Salem. Enquire at the Book Store.

Administrator's Notice.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of the late Levin R. Brietz, on the 30th day of October, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Levin R. Brietz, to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November, 1881, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Adm'r with will annexed of Levin R. Brietz.
This 30th day of October, 1880.—44-tf.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MULE COLT for sale. Enquire of John H. Zevely, or of E. J. Spaugh, at Friedberg store.

PAY YOUR CORPORATON TAXES.

TAX PAYERS will please call on me and pay their Corporation Taxes. It is hoped that the taxes will be paid promptly in order that the interest as well as principal of indebtedness may be paid.

The taxes for this year are levied as follows: On the Poll, $1 20; Road Tax, $3.00; and 40 cents on $100 value of all property, solvents, &c

L. N. CLINARD, Sec. and Treas.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1880.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. A. Siddall, are requested to come forward and settle with the undersigned and save cost.

J. W. HUNTER, Trustee.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

Cures by **ABSORPTION** (Nature's way)

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES,

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It **DRAWS FROM** the deceased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED & CURED,

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and **RADICALLY EFFECTUAL** Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price, $2,** by

send for Testimonials and our book, "THREE MILLIONS A YEAR" sent free

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

The Scientific American.

The Scientific American is a large First, Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustraied with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astrony. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the **Scientific American,** Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the **Scientific American** of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, *free of charge*, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, corner F & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

North Carolina Farmer. Persons wishing to commence the new year by subscribing for the *N. C. Farmer*, published in Raleigh, one of the best papers of the kind published in the South, will please leave their names, accompanied by one dollar, at the Press office, and they will receive the *Farmer* for one year.—tf.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 55 p m	.....
" High Point	7 31 a m	7 08 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave "	8 35 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	.....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave "	8 21 p m	6 31 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	10 50 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

Pay Your Taxes!

THIRD CALL.

Branson Beeson's, Wednesday, Jan.		12.
Ed. Linville's, Thursday,	"	13.
Buck Marshall's, Friday,	"	14.
Winston, Saturday,	"	15.
Haislip's, Monday,	"	17.
William Fulp's, Tuesday,	"	18.
Roberson's Mill, Wednesday,	"	19.
Kernersville, Thursday,	"	20.
Matthew's Mill, Friday,	"	21.
Winston, Saturday,	"	22.
Union Cross, Monday,	"	24.
Nissen's Shop, Tuesday,	"	25.
Henry Shoaf's, Wednesday,	"	26.
Adam Nifong's, Thursday,	"	27.
Lewisville, Friday,	"	28.
Winston, Saturday,	"	29.
Brookstown, Monday,	"	31.
Elijah Reed's, Tuesday,	February,	1.
Bethania, Wednesday,	"	2.
Lewis Bitting's, Thursday,	"	3.
Styres' Mill, Friday,	"	4.
Winston, Saturday,	"	5.
Tim Booze's, Wednesday,	"	9.
Salem Town Hall, Thursday,	"	10.

The Taxes assessed are 55½ cents on every $100 valuation of property and $1 72 on the poll. The Railroad Tax Collector will attend at the same times and places.

TAKE NOTICE.

All back Taxes of 1879 not paid at this round will be charged cost and collected according to law. AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.
Dec. 23—tf

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a Marvel of Healing and Relief.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It **CURES** where all else fails. A **REVELATION** and **REVOLUTION** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

ADDRESS

This is the Original and genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

The People's Press FOR 1881.

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ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than

THE CENSUS.

Population of States and Cities.

Returns from the census bureau give the following as the relative populations of the several States since and including 1860:

State	Census. 1880.	Census. 1870.	Census. 1860.
Alabama	1,262,344	996,992	964,201
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	435,450
California	864,686	560,247	379,994
Colorado	174,649	39,864	
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147
Delaware	146,654	125,015	112,216
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424
Georgia	1,538,983	1,184,109	1,057,286
Illinois	3,078,636	2,539,891	1,711,951
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680,637	1,350,428
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	674,913
Kansas	995,335	364,399	107,206
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,684
Louisiana	941,263	726,915	708,002
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,274
Maryland	935,139	780,894	687,049
Massachusetts	1,783,086	1,457,351	1,231,066
Michigan	1,634,096	1,184,059	749,113
Minnesota	780,807	439,706	172,023
Mississippi	1,131,899	827,922	791,305
Missouri	2,169,071	1,721,295	1,182,012
Nebraska	452,432	122,993	28,841
Nevada	62,265	42,491	6,857
New Hampshire	347,784	318,300	326,073
New Jersey	1,130,892	906,096	672,035
New York	5,083,173	4,382,759	3,88[illegible]735
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	992,622
Ohio	3,197,794	2,265,266	2,339,511
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465
Pennsylvania	4,282,738	3,521,951	2,906,216
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620
South Carolina	995,706	705,606	703,708
Tennessee	1,542,463	1,258,520	1,109,801
Texas	1,597,309	818,519	604,215
Vermont	332,286	330,551	315,098
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,596,318
West Virginia	618,193	442,014	
Wisconsin	1,315,386	1,054,670	775,881
Totals	49,370,265	38,558,371	31,183,744

Some very remarkable changes will be observed. In 1800 Virginia was the leading State in population; now she is fourteenth. New York came to the front as lately as 1820, and has kept her position ever since. Pennsylvania began as second in 1800, then dropped to third and rose to second again only in 1830, and there she remains. Ohio became third in 1840, and has not increased in rank. Illinois is fourth, which position she reached in 1860, but is not likely to keep it more than one more decade. The New England States show a tendency to retrograde remarkably, while Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Texas are advancing. It must be said of Virginia that a large part of her loss was occasioned by the setting off of West Virginia.

Returns of the population of sixty-four cities of the United States under the recent census afford the following results, as compared with 1870 and 1860:

	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York	1,206,590	942,292	805,651
Philadelphia	846,984	674,022	585,529
Brooklyn	566,689	396,099	266,661
Chicago	503,304	298,977	109,260
Boston	362,535	250,526	177,812
St. Louis	350,522	310,864	160,773
Baltimore	332,190	267,354	212,418
Cincinnati	255,708	216,239	161,044
San Francisco	233,956	149,473	56,802
New Orleans	216,140	191,418	168,675
Cleveland	160,142	92,829	43,417
Pittsburg	156,381	86,076	49,217
Buffalo	155,137	117,714	81,129
Washington	147,307	109,199	61,122
Newark	136,400	105,056	71,914
Louisville	123,645	100,753	68,033
Jersey City	120,728	82,546	29,226
Detroit	116,342	79,577	45,619
Milwaukee	115,578	71,440	45,246
Providence	104,850	68,904	50,666
Albany	90,903	69,422	62,397
Rochester	89,363	62,386	48,204
Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	53,180	28,702
Indianapolis	75,074	48,244	18,611
Richmond	63,803	51,038	37,910
New Haven	62,882	50,840	39,267
Lowell	59,485	40,928	36,827
Worcester	58,295	41,105	24,960
Troy	56,747	46,465	39,232
Kansas City	55,813	32,260	4,418
Cambridge, Mass	52,740	39,634	26,060
Syracuse	51,791	43,051	28,119
Columbus, Ohio	51,665	31,274	18,554
Paterson	50,887	33,579	19,586
Toledo	50,143	31,584	13,786
Charleston	49,999	48,956	40,578
Fall River	49,006	26,766	14,026
Minneapolis	46,887	13,066	5,822
Scranton	45,850	35,092	9,223
Nashville	43,461	25,865	16,988
Reading	43,280	33,930	23,161
Hartford	42,553	37,180	29,154
Wilmington	42,499	30,841	21,578
Camden	41,658	20,045	14,358
St. Paul	41,498	20,030	10,401
Lawrence, Mass	39,178	28,921	17,639
Dayton	38,677	30,473	20,081
Lynn	38,284	28,233	19,083
Denver	35,630	4,759	
Oakland, Cal	34,566	10,500	1,549
Atlanta	34,398	21,789	9,554
Utica	33,913	28,804	22,529
Portland, Me	33,810	31,413	26,341
Memphis	33,593	40,226	22,623
Springfield, Mass	33,340	26,703	15,199
Manchester, N. H	32,630	23,536	20,107
St. Joseph, Mo.	32,484	19,565	8,932
Grand Rapids, Mich	32,015	16,507	8,08[illegible]
Wheeling, West Va	31,266	19,270	14,083
Mobile	31,295	32,034	29,258
Hoboken	30,999	20,297	9,962
Harrisburg	30,762	23,104	13,405
Savannah	30,681	28,235	22,292
Omaha	30,518	16,083	1,883
Totals	8,234,030	6,039,184	4,177,323

The above, as will be observed, are all cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. If the smaller cities were included it would appear that about one-fifth of the whole population of the United States was urban.

A Brave Old Woman.

There was a runaway on Broadway in New York and a lady and child were in great danger. One gentleman seized the lady and drew her in safety to a doorstep. Another grabbed the child and carried it out of danger but nobody apparently thought of stopping the horse except an old woman, who sprang forward and with both hands seized the horse by the bit. The beast reared and lifted the lady clear from the ground, but she held fast to her hold and finally brought him all panting to a standstill. Then she released him to the charge of some men, and while contemplating ruefully the glove she had torn by her effort a gentleman begged the pleasure of the brave woman's name. "What for?" she queried. "In order that your brave action may have done it the honor it deserves," was the answer. "Oh, that is it," replied the practical and nervy woman. "Well, I am Mrs. Robert Lanier, and I live in Philadelphia. My husband was a soldier in the regular army—the cavalry—and I was with him on the plains." Then, after a pause, and glancing about half apologetically, she added: "I know how to break mustangs." With this she hailed a down-town car, and, acknowledging with a grave courtesy the lifted hats of the half dozen of gentlemen who had come up, disappeared.

An Aching Void.

A troubled young man begins a poem in the Breakwater *Light* as follows:

"I cannot love another now,
Since thou hast proved untrue,
Another's lips upon my brow
Cannot this aching void subdue."

It is an awful pity for the young poet that he has to carry an "aching void" around in his head. Nothing is more distressing than an "aching void," particularly in one's head, and the distressed young man ought to fill it with cotton. If "another's lips" won't "subdue" it he might try a mustard plaster.—*Middletown Transcript.*

Just in from the Flats.

A disgusted-looking man with a double-barreled shotgun came wearily up the avenue. "Well, Jones," said a friend, "just in from the Flats?" "Yes," said Jones, dropping the butt of his gun heavily on the pavement. "I'm in from the flats. Six of us have been sitting in the rain in a wet boat for two days, looking for ducks. Not seeing any sport in this, I left. The other five are there yet, and I am of your opinion that they're flats. Yes, sir," shouldering the shotgun again, "I'm just in from the flats."

WINTER INCIDENTS.

A Thrilling Adventure—Only One Man Saved—How a Herder's Cattle Were Lost.

Representative Seymour, of the Michigan legislature, Collector Chandler, of the port of Sault Ste. Marie, and three French woodchoppers recently found themselves on the Ignace side of the straits of Mackinac, waiting an opportunity to cross. Being anxious to reach the State capital, Mr. Seymour urged his companions to attempt the passage at once, though a severe storm was driving the snow in great clouds down the fields of ice. Three guides, Louis Ryerse, Jack Lasley and Simpson De Forest, volunteered to lead the voyagers over the straits, and so about noon the perilous undertaking was begun. When more than half way over the squalls became terrific and the ice was felt undulating under the feet of the skaters like the low, long roll of waves at sea. Mr. Seymour was thoroughly alarmed. Ryerse, the boldest and most intelligent of the guides refused to give any further satisfaction than to utter repeatedly: "A first-class cake of ice." What Ryerse meant was understood fifteen minutes later, when, on approaching the shore, Mr. Seymour saw that the field of ice upon which the party stood was sweeping down the straits at a speed not less than five miles an hour. Between the party and the shore was 200 feet of open water. The situation was alarming. To return was impossible, and there was nothing to do but stand still and await developments. Fortunately there was a bend to the eastward just below, and the voyagers saw that the head of their icefield was being driven by the wind against the shore. The force of the collision was so great that small cakes of ice were thrown twenty feet into the air, and great masses were ground to powder. Going through this line of ice surf was no child's play, but every man of the party at last succeeded in reaching the shore. They had been three hours making the passage, and had traveled fifteen miles.

During one of the recent snow storms on Lake Ontario the Canadian schooners Zealand and Norway went down with all on board, and of the crew of the schooner Belle Sheridan only one man, James McSherry, was saved. McSherry gave a Toronto reporter a graphic recital of the wreck and his miraculous escape. The Belle was ten miles from the Canadian shore, just abreast of Thirty Mile point, at eight o'clock in the evening, when the storm came howling up from the West. Captain McSherry, the survivor's father, put the Belle before the wind, and she was hurled along in the heart of the tempest until daylight the next morning. The intense cold and savage intrusion of the waves prostrated the whole crew. At three o'clock in the morning Edward and Thomas McSherry, brothers of James, dragged themselves into the latter's arms and there died. Captain McSherry shortly afterward was swept away by a wave that cleared the deck, and at six in the morning the mainmast, to which four of the crew had lashed themselves, fell among the billows. James clung to the wreck until the middle of the forenoon, when some people on shore rescued him, one man being drowned in the noble effort.

Stockmen on the Missouri river, near Benton, Montana, have been puzzled this winter at the disappearance of so many of their cattle. A few days ago one of the herders who was stationed at a point on the river bank where the cattle have been in the habit of drinking, solved the puzzle. At that point ice had formed while the river was high, and after the water had receded there was a long slope of ice—an ice-chute—which ended in an air-hole in the channel of the river. The herder saw several hundred cattle approach the place. The leaders of the herd stopped at the head of the chute, but they were crowded forward from behind, started down the chute, lost their feet and disappeared in the air-hole. Before the herder could interfere nine of the herd had been sent into the river.

Dead From Homesickness.

The St. Louis papers tell this pathetic story of how a Swiss emigrant girl living in that city died from homesickness: Pauline Fuchs lived with the family of a distant relative, all crowded together in two little rooms over a shop. After only two weeks of America she died. She was born near the town of Einseideln. Her father was a simple peasant, whose mind was bound up in his country and his religion, and the girl was his only child. She was spoiled and petted, having everything her own way until she was eighteen years old, when she met a young man named Henry Baumgartner, who though only a mechanic appeared a prince to the peasant girl. Of course, she loved him, and also, as a matter of course, her father would not let her marry him. In spite of the prohibition she set her mind on marriage, and last March had perfected her plans to elope with her lover, but on the very day set her father found her out and thwarted her. She was closely watched after this, and the young man was forbidden the house. Pauline pined and was sullen.

She alarmed her father by threatening to run away and come to America, where Mary Fuchs, her cousin and friend, had come a few months before. The threat was constantly repeated, until at last when two months ago her father's cousin, his wife and six children, made up their minds to come to New York, he told her to go with them. She was unwilling to leave home, but too proud to stay, so, taking her little stock of clothing and her dead mother's crucifix, she started on her long journey across the seas.

At Havre they took steerage passage on the steamer Canada, arriving in Castle Garden three weeks ago; remaining there a few days they came to St. Louis, where Mary Fuchs and her brother had been living since April. Mary is flaxen-haired and rosy-cheeked. She was overjoyed to meet her friend Pauline, who seemed especially pleased to see her, and who was for the first week cheerful. Then she began to long for Switzerland, and the color left her cheek. Mary was her room-mate, both sleeping together on a "pallet" made on the floor in the room, and to her she confided her desire to return. "I will die here," she said, simply. When any other member of the family asked her the cause of her changed demeanor, she replied: "My heart hurts me."

This was all that she ever said on the subject until Friday, when she grew so sick that they begged her to go to bed. She would not, persisting still that there was nothing the matter. In the evening she said to Maria Fuchs, her cousin:

"I want to go back to Einseideln; I must go back, for I cannot live here."

She went to sleep on the floor, and at three o'clock yesterday morning her cousin heard her moaning. When they went to her, she persisted that she was not sick, and so they left her.

This morning when Mary awoke, the girl had been dead for an hour. The policeman told the coroner, who, as they were too poor to give the unfortunate girl decent burial, ordered the body to be carried to the morgue.

"She died of homesickness, because she was out of sight of the mountains," insists her cousin.

Baltimore expects a small windfall. An old man who was commonly known as the "Prince" or the "Count," though he had followed the occupation of a tailor for a number of years, died a few days ago in the room he occupied in Albemarle street, leaving about $7,000 in the savings bank, though always living in the most frugal way. He had not worked at his trade for a year or two, and spent most of his time in the office of a lawyer, who allowed the harmless old man that privilege during office hours. The rest of the day and night he spent in his room, where he slept and ate, doing himself what little cooking he wanted done. If no heirs appear the money will go to the school board.

Jamie's Good-Night.

At a late hour the other night a poor old man, weak with hunger and stiff with cold, entered the Central station to ask for lodgings. While he sat by the stove to get warm they heard him groan like one in distress, and the captain asked:

"Are you sick, or have you been hurt?"

"It is here," answered the old man, as he touched his breast. "It all came back to me an hour ago as I passed a window and saw a bit of a boy in his night gown. I would to God that I were dead!"

"What is it!" asked the captain as he sat down beside the man.

"It is the heart-ache—it is remorse," the old man answered. "I have wanted to die—I have prayed for death—but life still clings to this poor old frame. I am old and friendless and worn out, and were some wheel to crush me it would be an act of mercy."

He wiped his eyes on his ragged sleeve made a great effort to control his feelings, and went on:

"Forty years ago I had plenty. A wife sang in my home, and a young boy rode on my knee and filled the house with his shouts and laughter. I sought to be a good man and a kind father, and people called me such. One night I came home vexed. I found my boy ailing and that vexed me still more. I don't know what ailed me to act so that night, but it seemed as if everything went wrong. The child had a bed beside us, and every night since he had been able to speak, he had called to me before closing his eyes in sleep, 'good night, my pa!' Oh, sir, and I hear those words sounding in my ears every day and every hour, and they wring my old heart until I am faint."

For a moment he sobbed like a child, then he found voice to continue:

"God forgive me, but I was cross to the boy that night. When he called to me good-night, I would not reply. 'Good-night, my pa!' he kept calling, and fiend that I was, I would make no answer. He must have thought me asleep, for he finally cuddled down with a sob in his throat. I wanted to get up and kiss him, but I kept waiting and waiting, and finally I fell asleep."

"Well?" queried the captain, as the silence grew long.

"When I awoke it was day. It was a shriek in my ears which broke my slumbers, and as I started up my poor wife called: 'Oh! Richard! Richard! our Jamie is dead in his bed!' It was so. He was dead and cold. There were tears on his pale face—the tears he had shed when he had called: 'Good-night, my pa!' and I had refused to answer! I was dumb. Then remorse came and I was frantic. I did not know when they buried him, for I was under restraint as a lunatic. For five long years life was a dark midnight to me. When reason returned and I went forth into the world my wife slept beside Jamie, my home was gone, my friends had forgotten me, and I had no mission in life but to suffer remorse. I cannot forget it. It was almost a life time ago, but through the mist of years, across the valley of the past, from the little grave thousands of miles away, I hear the plaintive call as I heard it that night: 'Good-night, my pa!' Send me to prison, to the poorhouse, anywhere that I may halt long enough to die! I am an old wreck, and I care not how soon death drags me down."

He was tendered food, but he could not eat. He rocked his body to and fro and wept and sobbed, and by-and-bye, when sleep came to him, they heard him whisper:

"Good-night, my boy, good night, my Jamie!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wishing and Willing.

Wishing won't do much for any one in the world. There are a great number of dreamers and visionaries, people who put on the "wishing cap," and desire all sorts of nice things to come to them. They expect gold and all nice things to drop into their lap. But they are mistaken. Wishes won't do much for any one. The only way to get anything is not to sigh for it with a wish, but to work for it with a will. That is the way; and the only way. The working man knows that. He knows that wishes won't manufacture daily bread for him. He goes out to his work with a stout heart, and earns a day's wages with a day's labor. A scholar does not expect to excel and get the highest prize without intense toil. You must work with a will if you would get anything worth having. But it is astonishing what an earnest will can do. Poor boys have become rich men. Ignorant boys have become wise men. Obscure boys who were known only in a village have come out in the eye of the world, and been known far and wide as distinguished men. They might always have remained in the quiet village but for this will, which, like the wings of a bird, bore them right out of it all into the wide world atmosphere.

I'll tell you a story of one who made a name for himself, and gained great renown and great possessions by the simple force of his character. He was diligent, and the hand of the diligent maketh rich; he was energetic, and energy is like an express train, it goes ahead. This boy's ancestors were rich and honored, but they lost their inheritance and became poor. When the boy knew this he was sad, and one day, as he wandered alone over the broad lands of his forefathers, he resolved he would work and struggle with all his might to buy them back again. He didn't sigh and shed tears, and say: "Oh, how I wish that castle were once more mine!" No, he didn't do that, because he knew tears of regret would not help him in the least. He had his pleasant dreams as I have told you, but he set himself to work. He brooded over his vision, and it gave strength to his brain, his will, his hand. He knew that everything depended on himself, and on himself he relied. He went abroad to the East Indies, and he himself tells us that during the long voyage this one thought of regaining the ancestral lands possessed him, and fixed him with a purpose to achieve renown. He landed in a strange country, without money, and without friends. And how did he get one? What was the result? He began life as a humble clerk, and rose rapidly in power, and ceased not in the ascending scale till he became governor-general of all India.

Wishing and willing—you understand the difference now, don't you? Wishes bring nothing but airy dreams that come and go, but willing and working bring solid realities.

Van Amburg's Eye.

A good story is told of Van Amburg, the great lion-tamer, now dead. On one occasion, while in a barroom—for he drank so much that, to use his own expression, "If you cut me open the whisky will run out," although he was rarely drunk—he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not in the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs." He had a good deal aboard, and said: "I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the room to me, and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually, got up and came slowly across to the lion-tamer. When he got close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburg a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clean over the chair, with the remark, "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you?"

The life of a submarine telegraph cable is shown by experience to be from ten to twelve years. If a cable breaks in deep water after it is ten years of age, it cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will break of its own weight—a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no practicable remedy.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in their annual circular give the number of failures in the United States in 1880 as 4,735, with total liabilities of $65,752,000. In 1879 the failures numbered 6,658, with $94,140,000 of liabilities.

GENERAL GRANT has been unanimously elected president of the New York World's Fair commission.

GOVERNOR PLAISTED in his inaugural address to the Maine legislature advocates the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Two men were killed and a third was dangerously injured by an explosion in a celluloid factory at Newburyport, Mass. The business had been removed from Newark, N. J., where an explosion also occurred some time ago.

THE body of James Hamilton, of Greensboro, Pa., was cremated a few days since in the Washington (Pa.) furnace.

WARREN LONGMORE, aged nine years, who was found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of Freeman Wright, eight years of age, at Pembroke, Me., last October, was sentenced to the State reform school during his minority. Longmore first shot his victim and was discovered in the act of digging his grave. While doing so, Wright showed signs of life, when Longmore struck him on the head several times with the spade with which he was at work. The case attracted considerable attention on account of the youth of Longmore and his victim.

EDWARD REINHARDT was hanged at Staten Island, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in July, 1878. He made no confession of his guilt and walked coolly to the gallows, showing no signs of weakness. The remains of his wife were found in a barrel, and at the time of the murder Reinhardt was living with another wife.

REV. EDWARD COWLEY, of the New York Shepherd's Fold, sentenced a year ago to imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, for starving the children under his control has been released, his term of confinement having expired.

THE New York cotton exchange has adopted a resolution condemning the recent consolidation of the telegraph companies, and has appointed a committee to confer with other exchanges for the purpose of obtaining independent telegraph facilities.

L. GARTHWAIT, an employee of Roberts' Torpedo company, lowered a torpedo made of nitro-glycerine into a well near Rixford, Pa., when the well made a sudden flow, throwing the torpedo into the air. He caught it in his arms, and on the rebound the hazardous compound exploded, blowing the man to pieces.

FRANK WALSH, a notorious burglar sentenced to twenty years' confinement in Sing Sing prison from Brooklyn, in company with two other convicts made a desperate attempt to escape by rushing suddenly through an open gateway and jumping down upon the frozen Hudson. A prison guard put his carbine to his shoulder and ordered the fleeing prisoners to return. Two obeyed, but Walsh kept on, when the guard fired and the convict fell dead.

ONE man was fatally and three seriously injured by an explosion of naphtha at the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company's shops in Bridgeport, Conn.

THE New York legislature elected Thomas C. Platt to the United States Senate as successor to Francis Kernan by the following vote: Senate—Platt, 25; Kernan, 6. House—Platt, 79; Kernan, 44.

THE Delaware legislature has re-elected Thomas F. Bayard to the United States Senate.

THE Atlantic Refining company's works at Philadelphia, covering forty-five acres, took fire by an explosion in one of the oil-tanks, and, with 400,000 barrels of oil, were destroyed, causing a loss of about $150,000. The explosion was heard miles away, and many houses were shaken. In one building four people were thrown from their beds, and in one instance a young lady had her hip fractured by the fall.

THE Connecticut legislature elected General Joseph R. Hawley to the United States Senate, giving him sixteen votes in the senate to four for Eaton, and 161 votes in the house to sixty-eight for Eaton.

MAINE'S legislature elected Eugene Hale United States Senator. In the senate Hale received 22 votes to eight for Joseph L. Smith and one for Harris M. Plaisted; in the house Hale obtained 83 votes and Smith sixty-four.

H. L. DAWES was re-elected United States Senator from Massachusetts by the following vote: In the house Dawes received 163 votes; Benjamin F. Butler, 41; John D. Long 23; H. L. Pierce, 1; Horace Gray, 1, and Charles T. Russell, 1. In the senate Dawes received 34 votes and Butler 3.

Western and Southern States.

A MARRIED daughter of Faris Dalton, an aged citizen of Washington county, Ind., died recently. Before lowering the body into the grave the undertaker removed the coffin lid and asked the friends to take their last look at the dead. Mr. Dalton cast an agonized look upon the face of his daughter and fell dead beside the coffin.

THE death of Thomas W. Ligon, ex-governor of Maryland, took place a few days ago at his residence near Ellicott City, Md., in his seventy-first year.

CHRISTOPHER WALRAVEN was shot and killed at Straitsville, Ohio, by his father, an ex-soldier, who was going through the manual of arms with an old musket at the request of the son, when the weapon was accidentally discharged.

NEAR Oshkosh, Wis., the house and barn of a wealthy German farmer named Viskow were discovered by neighbors to be on fire, and on investigation the buildings were found to have been locked. Viskow's daughter was found lying near the gate bleeding, with two large gashes in her head, and her clothes partly burned. After the fire was extinguished the body of Mrs. Viskow was found. Enough remained to show that her throat had been cut from ear to ear. Suspicion had been fastened on Mr. Viskow, but his body was afterward discovered in the ruins of the barn burned to a crisp. The family had lived unhappily, and it is thought that Viskow had attempted to kill his wife and daughter and then fired the premises, meeting his own death in the flames. The daughter was fatally injured.

A CABIN in the mountains near Georgetown, Col., occupied by William M. and Knox Pinkard, of New Orleans, and a colored servant was swept away by a snow-slide.

HENRY PUCKETT, while engaged in uncoupling a car at Richmond, Va., slipped and fell under the engine-tender, which passed over both legs, crushing them terribly and causing death in half an hour. Joshua, his brother, was killed some years ago by the explosion of an engine, and Laura Puckett, daughter of Joshua, has had a leg cut off by a shifting engine in the Danville railroad shop yards.

TWENTY-TWO of the principal business houses in Durham, N. C., have been destroyed by fire, this being the third destructive conflagration in that place since December 1.

A DISPATCH from Wolt Point Indian agency, Montana, reports that Sitting Bull is willing to surrender with all his people, but that he is too destitute to move one way or another.

SNOW-SLIDES sweeping down the steep Wahsatach mountains in Utah have caused great destruction of life and property. Huge avalanches of snow crushed down the mountain side, sweeping away dwellings, railroad sheds and ore-houses and killing twelve persons.

CAL HUEY was hanged at Osceola, Ark., for the murder and robbery of John Broadway in 1879.

A PARTY of about forty Indians attacked the stage coach running from Mesilla, New Mexico, to Fort Cummings, killing the driver, three male and one female passenger.

GEORGE HINES, fifty-five years old, living near Grayson, Cal., went to the home of Lizzie Kuene, a girl of eighteen, and renewed a former proposal of marriage. He met with a firm refusal. The infatuated man then said, "I will kill you," and drew a pistol. Miss Kuene anticipated him by seizing a shotgun conveniently at hand and killing him.

WHILE the people of Lapeer, Mich., were at church, a Mrs. Barnard went to the house of the Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, and attacked his wife, an old lady of about sixty-five years. She threw Mrs. Curtis down, poured gasoline oil over her clothing and then set it on fire. The poor woman was so shockingly burned that she lived but a few hours. Mrs. Barnard is the wife of a prominent lumberman, and is believed to be insane.

JOHN SHERMAN was elected to the United States Senate in the Ohio legislature by a combined vote of 84 to 51 for A. G. Thurman.

THE Michigan legislature elected two United States Senators—Congressman O. D. Conger being elected for the full term beginning March 4, while for the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, ending March 4, Senator Baldwin, the present incumbent was chosen.

SENATOR COCKRELL has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Missouri legislature.

GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRIS was elected a United States Senator by the Indiana legislature, receiving in the house 57 votes to 39 for Gray and 1 for De la Matyr, and in the senate 22 votes to 23 for Gray and 2 for De la Matyr.

NEAR Plain City, Ohio, Mrs. Matilda Scott, a widow, aged about forty, her daughter, age twenty-two, and an adopted son, age fourteen, named Charles Goode, were found dead upon the floor of their residence, having been beaten to death with a club. Robert Garner, colored man who reported this triple murder, was arrested, circumstantial evidence pointing to his guilt.

IN a fight between Americans and Mexicans at a ball at Las Mula, N. M., three men—two Americans and one Mexican—were killed and others were wounded.

THE captain of an English bark and five other men were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in Washington harbor, Cal.

From Washington

BY a vote of six to three the House committee on military affairs decided to report adversely on the resolution placing General Grant "upon the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of general."

THE President gave a state dinner a few nights ago at the White House in honor of the justices of the supreme court.

THE President has nominated E. W. P. Smith, of Indiana, to be United States consul at Carthagena, Colombia, and H. B. Dill, of Maine, to be United States consul at Erie, Canada.

EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, special agent of the census in cotton manufacture, reports that in the United States there are 230,223 looms, 10,921,147 spindles and 181,628 persons employed in cotton mills. Massachusetts heads the list with 94,788 looms, 4,465,299 spindles, and 62,794 persons employed.

THE convention of wool growers and manufacturers, adjourned from Philadelphia last September, met at the national capital a few days ago and had an interchange of practical views respecting the different methods of raising sheep.

THE value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during December, 1880, were $18,214,746, and during December, 1879, $19,155,236; for the twelve months ended December, 1880, $263,295,357, and for the same period in 1879, $239,201,889.

MR. THOMPSON, ex-secretary of the navy, appeared before the House special committee on the interoceanic ship canal, and argued in favor of De Lesseps' Panama canal project.

Foreign News.

THERE is a great strike among the coal colliers of Lancashire, England. From forty to fifty thousand men and boys are idle. The strike is said to be principally caused by the desire for the masters to contract themselves out of the law rendering them liable to pay compensation in the event of accidents.

A THEATER in Cronstadt, Russia, was destroyed by fire, and the director and several other persons perished in the flames.

A MR. MACDONOUGH opened for the defense in the trial of the indicted land leaguers at Dublin before an immense audience. The speech consisted of a vindication and reassertion of the principles of the land league, which organization, he said, was as legal as a trades-union. He declared that the traversers professed the principles of John Stuart Mill, and said that but for the support of England the landlords would be driven into the sea. Before the opening of the proceedings 200 rack-rented and evicted tenants of both sexes marched from the offices of the land league to the court-house.

T. B. WILLOWS & Co., flannel manufacturers at Rochdale, England, have failed for $300,000.

THE anti-Jewish agitation in Germany has spread from the cities to the provinces.

AT St. Scholastique, Canada, Francis Narbonne, his wife, Genevieve Narbonne, and Jean Baptiste Narbonne, son of Francis, were all sentenced to be hanged on February 25, for the murder of Alexander Narbonne, the brother of the last-mentioned. It is doubtful, however, whether this extreme sentence will be carried out in the case of the husband and wife, as they are both over eighty years old.

AN attempt made to blow up the military barracks at Salford, near Manchester, England resulted in the serious wounding of a woman and a boy. The attempt is attributed to the Fenian brotherhood, and in consequence special guards have been placed around all buildings in England where arms are stored.

THE British ship Leonore, Captain Bailey, has been sunk off Hartlepool, England, in collision with the steamer John Dixon, of London. Nine persons, including the captain, were drowned.

THE Turcomans have been severely defeated by the Russians under General Skobeleff.

TWO of the principal coal owners who were chiefly instrumental in causing the strike in Lancashire, England, have agreed to the terms demanded by the men, and the strike is considered virtually ended.

CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, has expressed himself in a public speech as strongly opposed to the anti-Jewish agitation.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT, Secretary of State for the British home department, states that he is in possession of details which show the recent formation of a gigantic secret society, with a local branch in every important town of the kingdom, by Fenians from the United States. Great alarm is felt at this new danger to the government, and orders have been again forwarded to the commanders of all military depots warning them of this new phase of the agitation and counseling extra precautions.

THE net cost of the war in Afghanistan is officially estimated at $87,500,000.

THE Austrian ministers of justice and of commerce have resigned.

BY a railroad accident at Wakefield, England, seven persons are reported killed and from thirty to forty injured.

THE diphtheria is still raging at Grand Manan, N. B. John Meggs recently lost eight children within a few days by the terrible scourge.

MUCH excitement has been created at Berthier, Canada, by the discovery that two graves have been robbed by body-snatchers from Montreal.

Josh Billings declares that the man who gets bit twice by the same dog is better adapted for that kind of business than any other.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A bill to provide for retired Presidents of the United States, with a petition in its favor, was introduced by Mr. Hoar.... Mr. Johnston, from the committee on agriculture, reported the different bills before the committee on the subject of pluro-pneumonia among cattle. He said that quite a number of these bills had been referred to the committee, but that their provisions were so varied, and the subject itself so large and difficult, that it had been determined to report them back without any recommendation, letting them go on the calendar to be called up at any time.... The House joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend to the government and people of France an invitation to join the government and people of the United States in the observance of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, was reported favorably.... The army appropriation bill was passed.... The military academy appropriation bill, which appropriates $322,135.57, was passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Wallace from the committee on appropriations, with sundry amendments.... Mr. Pendleton from the census committee, reported, with an accompanying detailed report, a bill making appropriations for completing, compiling and publishing the returns of the tenth census.... On motion of Mr. Butler the Senate took up and passed finally without amendment the Senate joint resolution to create a commission for the performance of certificates under the act of Congress providing for the erection of a monument at Yorktown and the proposed centennial celebration.

A communication from the secretary of the interior, transmitting the completed census returns of 1880, was submitted by the Vice-President, and was referred to the census committee.... Mr. Vest moved to refer to the committee on foreign affairs the bill on the calendar to incorporate the Interoceanic Transit company, and for other purposes. Agreed to after some discussion.... The Holiday claim bill, for services in carrying the United States mail, was passed, after changing the amount to be paid from $926,739 to $100,000.

House.

In committee of the whole on the funding bill an amendment by Mr. Randall was adopted, providing for the issue of $400,000,000 in bonds redeemable after five years and payable in ten, and for $300,000,000 in notes redeemable after one year and payable in ten, both bearing three per cent. interest.

The following bills and resolutions were passed: By Mr. Dunn—To prohibit the sending of firearms or ammunition through the mails.... By Mr. Fort—To prohibit the importation of diseased cattle and other domestic animals.... By Mr. Newberry—Providing for a joint commission by the United States and Great Britain to investigate the alleged false and fraudulent proof and statistics used before the Halifax fishery commission; also for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to investigate the same subject.... By Mr. White—Proposing a Constitutional amendment providing that United States Senators shall be elected by the people.... The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of the interior transmitting the report of the superintendent of the census, which shows the total population of the United States to be 50,152,866. Mr. Cox then introduced his apportionment bill, which fixes the number of representatives at 301, and it was referred, with the communication, to the committee on census. Mr. Ford introduced a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that every interest demands the immediate construction of telegraph lines by the government, and requesting the committee on postoffices and post roads to report a bid for the construction of such telegraph lines as may be necessary to protect the people from monopoly. Mr. Springer also offered a resolution of a similar tenor.

From the committee on elections the unanimous report of that committee was submitted by Mr. Keifer, declaring that H. Bisbee, Jr., is, and N. A. Hull is not, entitled to his seat as representative from the Second congressional district of Florida.... Mr. Sparks, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back adversely the bill to place U. S. Grant, late general of the army, on the retired list of the army. Mr. McCook submitted the minority report, which, together with the bill, was referred to the committee of the whole on the private calendar.... Mr. Caswell, from the special committee on bounties, reported the resolution directing the committee on appropriations to add to the appropriation bill for the payment of bounties an appropriation of $300,000 for the payment of arrears of pay and bounties to volunteer soldiers who served in the late war, to their heirs, and to discharged soldiers, which may be allowed and certified after December 20, 1880. Adopted.... Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations reported the naval appropriation bill, which appropriated $14,461,000. In committee of the whole the funding bill was then passed with amendments.

Mud-Crowned Kings.

No one has yet written the natural history of kings, but it would make nevertheless a very readable volume. Not the least entertaining chapter would be that which treated of the African species, for some of the varieties of emperors that are found there are curious specimens of royalty. Pride and power are popularly supposed to be among the characteristic attributes of sovereignty, but in Africa they are by no means invariable, for some of the kings whom travelers have met with condescend to steal from them small articles